EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By NISSIM REJWAN

MR. William Rountree's tour of Arab capitals, which he has now concluded with his visit to Beirut, must have left him with a lot to think about and may lead to some re-thinking in Washington. One of the more dangerous conclusions which the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs is liable to draw from the noisy reception accorded him in the Iraqi capital would be, however, that the situation in that country is getting out of hand. In fact, there are indications that the Iraqis' hostile attitude was as much a reaction against multiplying reports of a *rapprochement* between Washington and Cairo as it was a manifestation of anti-American sentiment.

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IT will not escape Mr. Rountree's attention that, in its brief pronouncements about last week's foiled plot against Brigadier Kassem's regime, Baghdad has spoken not only of the "imperialists and reactionaries" but of "those who covet our riches" — an obvious reference to Nasser's well-known ambition of merging Iraq with the United Arab Republic and using her rich oilfields to solve his pressing economic problems. It is no coincidence that in recent demonstrations in Baghdad (which Cairo would credit to the Communists) such slogans were heard as "Republic, not Province!" and "We Don't Want You to Take Our Oil." It would be a grievous mistake on its part if the State Department allowed America's name to be linked in any way with Nasserist elements, whether inside or outside Iraq.

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ALTHOUGH one has to be content with inadequate information, it is now obvious that Cairo stands accused of plotting against the present Iraqi Government, and the Iraqis cannot have missed the full implications of Nasser's recent attempts to insinuate his way to the sympathy of the State Department. Mr. Rountree's declarations both on arriving in the Egyptian capital and on departing therefrom may have been normal diplomatic good manners, but they coincided with Cairo's attempt to convince Washington that the Communists were about to take over in Iraq, and with lengthy sermons from Cairo Radio about Arab nationalism and how it should not seek "to substitute one world bloc for another." Moreover, all reports of an imminent revolt, large-scale arrests and executions have been coming either from Cairo or from Nasser-paid Beirut newspapers.

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OF course, Nasser's real aim in shouting about the Communist danger in Iraq is to prove to the West that he offers the only available alternative to Communism in the Arab world, and that an Iraq under his hegemony is the best deal the West can get out of the present impasse. Whether this has any validity at the moment is impossible to verify, although things do not seem half as bad even today. What is certain, however, is that Nasser himself has been instrumental in the Communists' sudden rise in Iraq; his increasing pressure on Kassem's Government, aimed at bringing Baghdad into the U.A.R. fold, has enhanced the Communists' influence in two different directions. On the one hand, Kassem has found himself increasingly relying on their ability to mobilize popular support, while on the other, genuine Iraqi nationalist elements who prefer to avoid the fate of their Syrian colleagues hastened to rally round the Communists, at least as a tactical move.

●

THERE is much talk of the State Department's earnest wish to help Kassem keep Iraq independent, against both Communism and Nasserism. There is much to be said for this trend, since — as Nasser well knows — it is in Iraq that the fate of Nasser's Pan-Arab ambitions will be decided. It has been Mr. Roumtree's chief task to find the ways and means to help Kassem solve his present difficulties and to see to it that he is given every help to withstand the two-pronged danger which he now faces.

Jerusalem, December 19.

Bentov Calls Off Far East Mission

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

The Minister of Development, Mr. M. Bentov, on Thursday released the copy of a letter to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, dated Wednesday, in which he charged Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol with "unprecedented vulgarity" in interfering in the plans for a Development Ministry mission to the Far East headed by Mr. Bentov.

The Minster of Development said he was compelled to cancel the mission whose purpose would have been to investigate possibilities of increasing our exports of raw materials to the Far East, and of inducing investments by those countries in development projects in Israel.

The proposed delegation was to have consisted in addition to Mr. Bentov of the Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Development, Mr. Eliezer Preminger; the Managing Director of the Dead Sea Works, Ray-Aluf Mordecai Makleff; the Managing Director of the Negev Phosphates Company, Aluf Shlomo Shamir; and the Managing Director of Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., Mr. Alexander Goldberg. The mission was scheduled to visit Japan, the Philippines, Australia, India and Ceylon, but Mr. Bentov himself would have gone only to the first three.

The proposed mission had been raised at a meeting of the Interministerial Economic Committee about a fortnight ago by the Minister of Finance after practically all the arrangements had been made for its departure, which was scheduled for January 8. The proposed trip had previously been dicussed with the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, who had contacted the governments of the countries concerned and in coordination with the Ministry of Development had also set the delegation's itinerary. The trip was to have come up for the Cabinet's formal approval at its forthcoming meeting on Sunday.

Waste of Money

It is understood that the general feeling at the meeting was opposed to the trip, although no vote was taken. The Minister of Development, however, did not accept the Committee's opinion as binding and arrangements for the trip were continued. A major development in the affair came with the despatch of a letter from the Minister of Finance to Mr. Ben-Gurion last Monday in which the former charged that the trip was entirely useless and purposeless, entailed a waste of the taxpayers' money and endangered the slim coalition majority in the Knesset through the prolonged absence of the Minister of Development from the country.

The theme of Mr. Eshkol's letter was echoed in an editorial in "Davar" on the following day attacking the proposed mission. The copy of the letter reached Mr. Bentov on Monday a few hours before he was to appear at a special Foreign Ministry

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

'Ahdut' to Press For Wage Rises

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A strong attack on the wage-freeze policy of Mapai was made by Ahdut Ha'avoda Central Committee members at their meeting on Thursday.

The Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Z. Tsur, and Party M.K.'s attended the meeting. The Committee reaffirmed the Party's wage policy of increases for "lower-income groups, especially farm labourers and relief workers."

The Party's Trades Union Department was instructed to open a campaign among workers for support of this policy.

Eilath at U.K. Treasury

LONDON (INA). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, accompanied by his Economic Counsellor, Mr. David Shoham, called Thursday morning on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Derick Heathcoat-Amory, with whom they discussed economic relations.

Strong Words In Ministers' Letters

Following are brief excerpts from the letters of the Ministers of Finance and of Development to the Prime Minister. Mr. Eshkol's letter, dated December 9, reads in part:

At my request the proposal to send a survey mission headed by the Minister of Development was brought before the Interministerial Economic Committee.

Following a detailed discussion concerning the purposes of the proposed mission I should like to inform you that not one of the Committee members supported the proposals and on the other hand several members felt that it might prove harmful to Israel's prestige.

I must also point out that the five-man mission might well cost about IL40,000, and in my opinion it would be advisable to cancel such a trip which is both useless and purposeless. I should also add that the plant managers whose participation in the mission was requested by the Minister of Development (Messrs. Makleff, Shamir and Goldberg) oppose the trip, questioning its value and aims.

Finally, I must add that it would not be advisable to endanger our voting strength in the Knesset because of such purposeless trips. The danger is quite apparent as in many cases one missing vote is decisive.

Mr. Bentov's letter:

...It seems to me that the (above) letter, both in form and content, is unprecedented in its vulgarity. The following are some facts that throw a sorry light on the Minister of Finance's role in connection with the mission:

● The Minister of Finance was the one who decided to bring the matter to the Interministerial Committee against all precedent, and there both he and the Minister of Commerce and Industry had opposed the proposal from the outset without there being any opportunity for any serious discussion at all. At this meeting, they were the only ones to oppose the plan and the Ministry of Finance (the Committee's chairman) did not put the question to a vote.

● Both the aforementioned Ministers have gone abroad at least a dozen times during the more than three year life of the present Government, and it is to be doubted whether any of these trips were economical. Despite the fact that the trip of any Minister abroad requires Cabinet approval, there has never been a case in these past three years in which opposition to such a trip has been expressed nor has any attempt been made on the part of a Minister to question a fellow Minister's trip on the basis of its advisability or usefulness. This practice was based on the thesis that the Cabinet could only function as a team in an atmosphere of complete mutual trust.

● In connection with the proposed trip, I had made all arrangements in accordance with accepted procedure: I informed the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry (in the absence of the Foreign Minister who was at the U.N. Assembly), Mr. Eytan, and the other Foreign Ministry officials concerned viewed the proposal favourably and made arrangements with the foreign governments concerned and with their diplomatic representatives here for the mission's itinerary. It was only when the Foreign Minister returned to the country that she expressed her opposition to the sending of the mission, or more correctly to the Minister of Development's heading it.

● There is no truth in the Minister of Finance's allegation that the other members of the mission opposed the trip and questioned its value. The truth of the matter is that two of the three plant managers were due to leave in the near future for East Asia on previously planned trips.

● The fact is that the Minister of Finance approached these members behind my back, and exerted pressure on them to withdraw from the mission. It is not surprising that the latter were placed in a difficult position. Nevertheless not one of them withdrew.

● I regret that forces within the Cabinet were marshalled to undermine the despatch of the mission. It makes no difference whether this sabotage was based on personal or party motives.

● As to the Minister of Finance's last point in which he relegates me to a position of safeguarding his majority in the Knesset, while he feels himself free to go abroad whenever and wherever he sees fit, it would perhaps be superfluous to point out that such is not my concept of my position in the Cabinet.

Chinese City Communes To Be Postponed

PEKING (Reuter). — The Chinese Communist Party has decided to postpone setting up people's communes on a large scale in the big cities, according to a party resolution issued here on Thursday.

Meanwhile, only necessary preparatory measures will be carried out, according to the resolution which was issued to foreign correspondents by the Foreign Ministry.

The resolution said the switchover of cities to people's communes needed requirements different from those in rural areas. Consequently, there should be no hurry to set up communes on a large scale in the cities.

The resolution attacked "stupid fellows", including Mr. Dulles of the U.S., who believed communes had smashed the family system.

It was true, it continued, that the feudal patriarchal system had been smashed, but this system had long ceased to exist in capitalist society. The Chinese Communists had gone one step further in establishing a "democratic and united family"—something rare in capitalist societies.

(Reports from Peking earlier this week said there were signs that China is easing her rapid drive towards communal living. The Chinese press recently reported "mistakes" in operating some of the 26,000 communes which have been set up since last summer.

(There have been official reports in Peking of dissatisfaction and in some cases opposition, to some aspects of these new social units, which combine farming and small industries in huge communities of close to 5,000 households, run on military lines.)

Tibetans Pressing Fight Against China

LONDON (UPI). — "The Times" reported on Thursday that the past year has seen a widespread "freedom fight" against China's occupying forces by rebel tribesmen in Tibet.

The report from New Delhi said that news from Tibet has become scarcer, but there has been enough "to establish that the past summer has seen a widespread and dramatic revival of guerilla activity by Khamba rebels who launched their freedom fight against the Chinese in the spring of 1956."

Philippine Ban On Communist Ships

MANILA (Reuter). — The Philippine Government has banned Communist-owned vessels from entering Philippine ports as part of its policy of non-intercourse with Communist countries, it was officially announced here by the President, Mr. Carlos Garcia.

He rejected a petition from a shipping agent here seeking the issue of visas to the crew of a Yugoslav motorship, Dinara, 3,172 tons.

The Dinara had a contract with two Filipino firms to load 500 tons of copra and logs bound for Venice, but it was officially stated here that it would not be granted an entry permit or port facilities.

Lord Chief Justice Arrives to Lecture

Lord Parker of Waddington, Lord Chief Justice of England, arrived at Lydda Airport by El Al from London on Thursday for a two-week visit during which he will deliver the Lionel Cohen Lectures at the Hebrew University's Faculty of Law. He is accompanied by Lady Parker.

The guests were met at the airport by Justice and Mrs. Witkon and Prof. A.V. Levontin, Dean of the Law Faculty.

Lord Parker's first lecture will be on the "History and Development of Commercial Arbitration in England" to be given at Beit Hillel in Jerusalem on Monday evening. Lord Parker is also scheduled to address the bench and bar of Tel Aviv on "The Office of the Lord Chief Justice"

(Visitors' Gallery — Page 9)

S.A.-ISRAEL AIR LINK FORESEEN

JOHANNESBURG (INA). — The opening of a South African airline to Israel was predicted here by Transport Minister Ben Schoeman, who recently visited Israel.

Sudan Asks Soviet Economic Mission

Premier Abboud of the Sudan has asked the Soviet Government to dispatch an economic delegation to Khartoum with the view to negotiating loans and economic aid, according to Cairo Radio on Thursday.

It said this move is not inconsistent with the fact that the Sudan is receiving American assistance, because the Sudan is "neutral" and can accept aid from any quarter.

Beirut Radio quoted the Sudanese Information Minister, Gen. Mohammed Tala't, in announcing that the U.A.R.-Sudan economic negotiations have been broken off.

Soviet Loan For Aswan Next Week

CAIRO (Reuter). — The U.A.R. will sign an agreement with the Soviet Union next week, under which the Russians will lend 400m. rubles (about £33m.) to help finance the Aswan High Dam scheme, a Government spokesman said here on Thursday.

A team of Russian experts on Wednesday night ended talks here on the construction of the dam's first stage.

Economy Minister Abdul Munim Kaissuni said he had initialled an agreement settling all questions between the U.A.R. and Shell, and other Anglo-Egyptian oil companies. This, he said, would help settlement of other outstanding Anglo-Egyptian financial questions.

Russian Factory Arriving in Egypt

NEW YORK (INA). — The first of four Soviet ships carrying parts of factory to be set up in Egypt has arrived in Alexandria, and the other three are due this weekend, it was reported here on Thursday.

Guided Democracy Is Slogan for Iraq

The Iraqi Economics Minister, Ibrahim Kubbah, told a Communist Chinese trade mission in Baghdad on Thursday that Iraq believes in "guided democracy," based on granting full liberties regardless of nationalities and trends, Reuter reported.

He said that Iraq would accept unconditional economic and technical aid from all quarters.

Baghdad Radio on Thursday broadcast telegrams, signed by thousands of Iraqis, condemning "hostile conspiracies hatched against the safety of the Republic."

One, from the Deputy Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Kurdish Students Association in Europe, said "Long live the Arab-Kurdish brotherhood. Long live the Republic of Arabs and Kurds. Death to imperialism and its agents."

(Last week the Lebanese daily newspaper, "Al Jarida," claimed that the Kurds had proclaimed a revolt against Kassem's Government after the arrest of Kurdish leaders).

Damascus Radio for the second day in succession has attacked "Arab leftists" who were described as "partners in the plots against Arab nationalism." The radio declared that these elements are "more dangerous to us than the democracies."

Some of the Damascus dailies are also criticizing left-wing groups.

U.S. 'Concerned'

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — John Jernegan was sworn in as new U.S. Ambassador to Iraq on Thursday.

Earlier, he discussed the present situation in Iraq with President Eisenhower, and told reporters that the U.S. was "somewhat concerned" about recent events there.

Tripartite Talks Study Chance Of Cyprus Solution

PARIS.—The Foreign Ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey met on Thursday in a step that boosted hopes that a solution to the Cyprus problem may be on the way.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Greece's Evangelos Averoff and Turkey's Fatin Zorlu met at the Palais de Chaillot after a session of the NATO Council.

Mr. Lloyd said later that the talks had been "useful." Mr. Averoff and Mr. Zorlu, as they came out of the meeting, posed together for photographs, shaking hands and smiling.

Mr. Zorlu also told reporters he considered the meeting "useful." He plans to leave Paris by air for Ankara on Friday morning to report to his Government.

Earlier, Mr. Averoff and Mr. Zorlu met for 75 minutes in talks which the former said were necessary "merely to find out whether a settlement appears at all possible." He added, "But the differences are so great that profound discussion is necessary before any solution can be envisaged."

In Nicosia Governor Sir Hugh Foot commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence on two Greek Cypriots whose hangings he had dramatically halted at midnight as they were being prepared for execution.

Fifty political detainees were also released from custody. *(UPI, Reuter)*

25 Drown in Venezuela

CARACAS (Reuter). — Twenty-five persons, including 12 children, were drowned when two small sailing ships collided on Lake Maracaibo, Western Venezuela, on Wednesday night. Another 32 were rescued.

One of the ships sank as a result of the collision.

Basis Exists For U.S.-Israel Accord

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

UNITED NATIONS.—Is Israel's honeymoon with the West really over? Not according to the Soviet delegation here which accuses Israel of building rocket bases in the Negev for the U.S.

The intensified Soviet propaganda linking Israel to the U.S. is part of the sharpening struggle over Iraq. Ironically, Soviet interest in Iraq coincides with that of Israel. Both want Iraq kept out of Abdul Nasser's clutches.

What Washington wants will not be decided until the return of Assistant Secretary of State Rountree. (Mr. Rountree left Beirut on Thursday on completion of his Middle East tour). His mission was to find out whether Premier Kassem of Iraq can remain independent of Nasser without being dominated by the Communists.

So as not to hamper his mission, Mr. Rountree has avoided Israel, while the U.S. chief delegate here, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, refused to support Ambassador Abba Eban of Israel at the Security Council.

But even a myopic Pentagon official can see that Washington has no real friends in Iraq or Egypt. The honeymoon with Israel may be over, but the basis for settling down to the joys and distress of a long-term married life still exists.

Lebanese Massacre To Be Investigated

The Lebanese Government has appointed a committee to inquire into responsibility for the outbreak of violence in Orsal village, Premier Rashid Karameh told a press conference on Thursday, ANA reports.

Some 50 villagers were killed and 125 wounded last Saturday in an Army and Air Force bombardment.

NATO Says No Yielding To Threats Over Berlin

Mikoyan to Visit U.S. in January

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. on Thursday gave permission for the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Anastas Mikoyan, to visit Washington for two weeks in January.

It said the purpose of Mr. Mikoyan's visit is to meet the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Mikhail Menshikov, but presumed he would receive a "positive answer" if he wished to call on Secretary of State Dulles.

Mr. Mikoyan

Mr. Mikoyan, a close associate of Premier Khrushchev, is generally regarded in Washington as an expert on trade.

Bulganin Speaks As Group Attacked

LONDON (Reuter). — Moscow Radio said Thursday that speakers at a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party renewed the attack on the "anti-party group" of former Soviet leaders.

The First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party, Sabir Kamalov, said the timely exposure and smashing of the factious anti-party group had rallied the party and people still closer.

Former Premier Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, was one of the speakers at the session.

Only two days ago, at the opening of the meeting, Bulganin who is Chairman of the Stavropol Regional Economic Council, was severely criticized by Premier Khrushchev, along with other members of the "anti-Party group" — Malenkov, Shepilov, Molotov and Kaganovich.

All-Round Settlement Needed

PARIS (Reuter). — The NATO Council on Thursday announced its solidarity in resisting all Soviet efforts to end four-power rule in Berlin.

The communique issued at the end of its three-day conference, pointing out the Berlin question was given top place on the agenda, said the member countries made clear their resolution "not to yield to threats."

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, said after the conference ended and before leaving for a vacation in Jamaica, "This has been one of the best meetings NATO has ever had."

The communique said the 15-nation alliance considered essential a solution of the German question linked with European security arrangements, and an agreement on controlled disarmament.

It said the interests of peace required an equitable settlement of outstanding political issues which divide the free world from the Communist bloc.

It was announced that the next regular ministerial meeting of the Council will be held in Washington next April 2 to 4 at the invitation of the U.S. Government.

The communique reaffirmed that NATO's defensive strategy "continues to be based on the existence of effective shield forces and on the manifest will to use nuclear retaliatory forces to repel aggression." It was stated that the meeting devoted special attention to Communist efforts to "weaken the positions of the free world in different areas," while it was generally agreed that NATO's existing machinery was well suited to the needs of the alliance.

The Council said in connection with difficulties in negotiations between European members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation who are in the Common Market and those who are not, that it is necessary to set up a multilateral association.

'Surprise Attack' Parley Adjourns

GENEVA (UPI). — The East-West conference on Prevention of Surprise Attack ended in an indefinite "recess" on Thursday with both sides expressing the hope that the talks could begin again as soon as possible.

The 10 nations concerned agreed to report to their governments concerning the six-week-old talks which have been deadlocked from the beginning by a procedural wrangle over the scope of the discussions.

Sources said there was general agreement that the two sides would work during the recess through diplomatic channels to agree on a frame of reference that would make resumption of the talks worthwhile. The East has demanded that they include a number of political and disarmament questions. The West has insisted on purely technical level discussions.

The concurrent conference on a nuclear weapons test ban is to recess on Friday and reconvene on January 5.

Russians Claim Finding 2 Unknown Ice Ages

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuter). — Scientists of the Soviet oceanographic research ship Vityab, which docked here on Wednesday, say they have found evidence of two previously unknown ice ages during their current cruise in the Pacific.

These periods existed about 100,000 years ago according to recent samples taken from the ocean bottom at an undisclosed place.

Dag Says Situation 'Well in Hand'

NEW YORK. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, left by air on Thursday on a three-week trip which will take him to Stockholm, Gaza, Khartoum, Addis Ababa, Jerusalem, Amman, Benghazi, Riadh and Cairo.

Mr. Hammarskjold will be in Jerusalem for three days, from January 1 to 3; will spend a day in Amman and three in Cairo.

Asked to comment on the current dispute between Israel and Syria, he said: "I think we have the matter very well in hand, and I do not feel in any way worried. By 'we' I do not mean the U.N. I mean all of those concerned and first of all the authorities of the countries concerned."

Before he left, the Secretary-General disclosed that he had changed his itinerary to include a one-day visit to Riadh, capital of Saudi Arabia.

This is his first visit to Saudi Arabia. Observers here believe that the sudden decision to visit that country was linked to the fact that Ahmed Shukairy, Saudi Arabian Minister for U.N. Affairs has become the most blatant anti-Israel spokesman for the Arab states at the General Assembly. *(Reuter, INA)*

B-G, Laskov Hear Hula Farmers' Views on How to Stop Syria

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, and by his Military Secretary, Aluf-Mishne Haim Ben-David, the Commander of the Northern Area, Aluf Yitzhak Rabin, and senior staff officers on Thursday toured the Hula basin settlements recently shelled by the Syrians, and spent several hours in discussing security, political and economic problems of the area.

Mr. Ben-Gurion and his party met representatives of the settlers at the offices of the Kiryat Shmona District Council at 11 o'clock. The Council Chairman, Mr. Ya'akov Eshkoli, surveyed the security situation.

The Chairman of the Kiryat Shmona Local Council, Mr. Asher Nizri, also dwelt on economic and security problems. Mr. Ben-Gurion inquired into the integration of newcomers and asked specifically whether doctors and teachers lived in the settlements where they worked.

At Shamir and Lehavot Habashan, the visitors surveyed the damage and the Prime Minister discussed with the settlers what defensive steps to take. At Gonen, the farmers traced the Syrian attacks to the dispute over grazing rights. There Mr. Ben-Gurion had what he called "the great experience" of meeting Eliahu Levin, a great grandson of Rabbi Yoel Salomon, one of the founders of Petah Tikva.

During lunch at Ayelet Hashahar, Mr. Ben-Gurion heard conflicting opinions from Mr. Y. Assa, M.K., a member of Hulata, and Sara Braverman, a veteran of Shamir, on what should be done to restrain the Syrians.

At Yesud Hama'ala, the Local Council Chairman, Mr. Alter Ashkenazy, suggested that the Government should help in building more shelters for all by granting a long-term loan.

Here Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the second experience of the day for him was to see the village's fathers and sons and newcomers carry on with their work in the fields, notwithstanding Syrian attacks. Commenting on their proposal that several dozen immigrant families should be sent to Ye-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Thursday received the participants in the UNESCO International Seminar on Adult and Workers Education.

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The newly-appointed Israel Ambassador to Argentina, Dr. Arye Levavi, on Wednesday presented his credentials to President Arturo Frondizi in Buenos Aires.

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The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Toledano, on Thursday called at the home of Rabbi I. J. Untermann, the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, who is ill.

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Mr. Gershon Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem, will be the guest speaker at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon at 17A Nahmani St., 1 p.m. on Friday (today).

BIRTH

ROTH — To Perry (née Tor) and Simha Rotu, on Dec. 17, 1958 — a daughter.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The family of the late Dr. Julius Loewenberg wishes to convey its thanks for the many expressions of sympathy on their recent bereavement.

Robinson, Archaeologist Of Sinai, Dead at 94

CHICAGO (UPI). — Dr George Livingstone Robinson, 94, theologian and archaeologist who unearthed biblical-age relics in the Sinai Peninsula, died here on Wednesday.

Dr. Robinson was graduated from Princeton University in 1887 and from the University's Seminary in 1893. He was awarded a doctorate in theology from the University of Leipzig.

He headed the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem in 1913-14 and was credited with the discovery of the sixth and seventh wells of Beersheba.

Dutch 'Joanovici' Believed in Israel

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM. — A Dutch Jew, a director of a leading Dutch metal firm, was last week sentenced in absentia to 18 months imprisonment by The Hague District Court for bribing an official of the Economic Ministry. The man, whose name was not released by the Court, succeeded in fleeing Holland before he was brought before the Court, and is believed to be in Israel.

The case, which in several respects is similar to that of Joseph Joanovici who is due to be deported from Israel, occupied the Dutch press for many months. He was found guilty of giving a IL44,000 bribe to an official to certify scrap iron imports as originating in a "third category" country while it actually came from a member country of the European Coal and Steel Union and should thus have sold for a lower price.

During the trial it was shown that his company, the "Zeeuwse Metaalhandel," had made an IL300,000 profit on the deal but the initiator of the plan was the German firm "Hansa," which cleared IL6m.

The convicted man's son and his co-director in the Dutch firm are known to have visited Israel earlier this year.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Today

JERUSALEM: Mekor Baruch, 31 Tahkemoni, 2894. **TEL AVIV**: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Zeidner, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, Yaffeh, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24843. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 32044. **JAFFA**: Galinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN**: Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. **PETAH TIKVAH**: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. **HOLON**: Tikva. **RISHON LEZION**: Karlin. **NATANYA**: Geva. **REHOVOT**: Kleiner, 21 Teller, 56-1341. **HAIFA**: Hersliah, 1 Hersliah, 2364.

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM: Batish, 8 Strauss, 2911 Levant, 6 King David, 4856. **TEL AVIV (day)**: Dr Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 62778. Trabachnik, 54 King George, 32943. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23636. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Yanai, 67 Yehuda Halevy, 62747. Tamar, Hatikva Qr. **(Night)**: Dr. Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Dr. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63283. Gilead, 192 Dizengoff, 24364. Tamar, Hatikva Qr. **JAFFA**: Yaffo, 10 Street No. 4, 82700. **RAMAT GAN**: Gramseh, 50 Bialik, 72238. **PETAH TIKVAH**: Balfour, 15 Balfour. **HOLON**: Tikva. **RISHON LEZION**: Karlin. **NATANYA**: Geva. **REHOVOT**: Kleibner, 21 Teller, 56-1341. **HAIFA**: Maxen David, 13 Geula 4206.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

Today

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746. Dr. Shomart, 7 Gaza, 61474. **TEL AVIV**: Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25749.

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Eiges, 12 Strauss, 2562. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2638. **TEL AVIV**: Same as today.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
First Performances
Madame Butterfly
with Michiko Sunahara
Japanese Soprano of international renown in the title role
Produced by
Edis de Philippe
Conductor: George Singer
On Tues., Dec. 23, 8.30 p.m.
On Sat., Dec. 27, 8.30 p.m.
Sun., Dec. 31, 8.30 p.m.
FLEDERMAUS
Wed., Dec. 24, 8.30 p.m.
NABUCCO
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-6) Tel. 27760

Greek Classics For Modern Audiences

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "The main difficulty facing the contemporary producer of a classical Greek play lies in the radical difference between the audiences for whom the play was written and audiences of today. The mentality and education of the modern theatregoer, what he expects from the theatre and what amuses him is worlds apart from his Greek forbear, Mr. Ninos Volonakis, the young guest producer from Greece told the press this week.

The premiere of his production of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata" will take place at Habimah tomorrow (Saturday) evening, with Shoshana Ravid in the lead. The

NINOS VOLONAKIS

Greek designer, Georgidas, who studied with Mr. Volonakis in Athens and in other European cities, designed the decor and costumes for the Israel production.

The Hebrew translation is by N. Aloni, from the English version used in the London performance, also produced by Volonakis. "This has made it easier for me to direct the Hebrew play without knowing the language," he explained.

Mr. Y. Herzberg, of the Habimah management, said that persons under 16 would be barred from performances of "Lysistrata."

The play has become popular in recent years because of its novel approach to peace. Lysistrata, a Greek matron fed up with the long separation from her husband during the protracted Great Peloponnesian War, convinces the Greek and Spartan women that they should deny their husbands their beds for the duration of the conflict. In the end, both men and women conquer.

Gala Showing in T.A. Of 'Round the World'

TEL AVIV. — A distinguished audience attended the gala performance of the film "Around the World in 80 Days," at the Chen Cinema here Thursday night.

The entire proceeds of the film's showings in Israel have been earmarked by its trustees to the "Mike Todd Memorial Fund for Israel Students," Mr. Norman Lourie, United Artists representative in Israel, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The film, produced by Mike Todd and released by United Artists, will be shown simultaneously at the Chen Cinema here and the Armon Cinema in Haifa. Mr. Lourie estimated that income from the film in Israel would reach between IL150,000 and IL200,000. The funds are to be used mainly to send Israel students for study in the U.S.

The Mike Todd Memorial Fund, whose trustees are Mike Todd, Jnr., Elizabeth Taylor-Todd, Mr. Arthur B. Krim, United Artists President, and Mr. Meyer Weisgal, will be transferred to the 10th Anniversary Celebrations Committee.

JAPANESE SOPRANO HERE FOR 'BUTTERFLY'

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Japanese soprano, Miss Michiko Sunahara, arrived from Tokyo by Air France on Thursday to sing the main role in the Israel premiere of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly", which is being produced by the Israel National Opera in Tel Aviv.

Miss Sunahara was met at the airport by Miss Edis de Philippe, Manager of the Opera, and Mrs. Kuniyoshi Negishi, wife of the Japanese Minister. *(Itim)*

KING DAVID HOTEL
JERUSALEM
A Pleasant Evening
at the
—King David Bar—
with the famed
Willi Hans Trio
Reasonable Prices

FRANCE RESTORES BAN ON 'LOLITA'

PARIS (Reuter). — The Council of State, France's highest legal body, on Wednesday restored a ban on 25 books published in the English language by the Olympia Press, a Paris publishing house, including the current best-selling novel "Lolita."

"Lolita" — the story of a middle-aged sex pervert who seduces a girl of 12 — was written by Russian-born Vladimir Nabkov, a Cornell professor of literature. It has already been published in the U.S. and has become a best-seller there. It has also been published in most West European countries.

The French Government is believed to have acceded to a request from the British authorities to ban Lolita, because England was a market for the publications of this house. Though Lolita is a serious work of art, many of the publications of the Olympia press can be classified as pornography.

UNESCO Seminar Visits Hadassah Centre

Dozens of children who came to borrow books from the public library at Hadassah's Family and Community Health Centre in Kiryat Hayovel quarter on Thursday evening, tried out their English and French on members of the International Seminar on Adult and Workers Education who were visting the Centre.

The 19 guests from European, African and Asian countries were welcomed by Dr. Kalman J. Mann, Director General of Hadassah. They shot questions at the Hadassah doctors, nurses and community organizers for an hour on the health and social problems of the new immigrants in their care.

In the evening, the group visited the Histadrut Workers Night School. (See "Willing Parents," p. 4).

President William Tubman of Liberia (in glasses) greets Mr. Moshe Mayer, President of the Liberian Hotels and Constructions Corp., at the cornerstone laying ceremony on Dec. 9 of the Ducor Hotel, a model of which is before them. With them are Mr. M. Dukuly, Liberian Secretary of State, and Mr. M. Mayer, Managing Director of the Mayer Bros. Investment Corp.

Mayer Bros. Building Luxury Hotel in Liberian Capital

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "A big step forward in Israel-Liberian commercial relations" was the term used by Mr. Mordechai Mayer, Managing Director of the Mayer Brothers Investment Corporation, to describe the plans for the new luxury hotel being built by the family firm in Monrovia, the Liberian capital.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* at his office here on Thursday, Mr. Mayer said that he had just returned from a fortnight's visit to Liberia, where he attended the laying of the corner-stone for the new hotel on December 9. It is to be called the Ducor Hotel, after the ancient capital of Liberia, at the request of President William Tubman.

It will cost $2.6 m., of which Liberian businessmen will provide 25 per cent and the rest Swiss, British and American investors. The Liberian Hotels Corporation, which will operate the spa, is headed by the three Mayer brothers, with Mr. Moshe Mayer, President.

The air-conditioned hotel is being built on the highest point in Liberia near the capital, on a 50-dunam plot. In its first stage it will have 91 rooms, three bars, a roof garden, a swimming pool and an air-conditioned cinema with a seating capacity of 1,000.

The hotel was planned by the Viennese architect, Adolphe Hoch, and its interior designed by the Tel Aviv interior decorator, Mr. A.H. Fenchel, the designer of the Dan Hotel lobby.

Mr. Mayer boasted that the Swiss and Israeli managers would run the hotel in the best tradition of Swiss hoteliers.

The Liberian Government, as part of its policy of encouraging foreign investment, has promised the Corporation a net profit of $1,250,000 during the first ten years of its 80 year concession. Moreover, it furnished the land free of charge and exempted the Corporation from various taxes.

It was hoped that the Ducor Hotel would be completed by January, 1960, in time for the next Presidential inauguration.

A statue of President Joseph J. Roberts, Liberia's Founding Father and her First President, would be erected on the hotel grounds.

The actual construction is being carried out by the Liberian Construction Corporation, a subsidiary of Mayer Brothers. It was also under contract to build the new Presidential Palace and the offices of the Liberian Treasury, Mr. Mayer revealed.

Israel-Swiss League Holds First Meeting

TEL AVIV. — An outline of the political and governmental institutions of Switzerland was given in an address by the Swiss Ambassador, Mr. Emile Bisang, to the first general meeting of the Israel-Switzerland Friendship League held at Beit Sokolow on Thursday.

The League was formed last April, simultaneously with a similar association set up in Zurich.

At Thursday's meeting, Mr. Shmuel Tolkowsky, former Israel Minister to Switzerland, was elected chairman of a 13-man committee. Mr. Y. Gornitzky was elected Secretary of the organization.

LYDDA AIRPORT FLIGHTS

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 421 to Rome and Munich at 9830. Olympic Airways 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and London at 0930. Alitalia 497 to Athens and Rome at 1020. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1500.

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 498 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Aathens and Nicosia at 2250. TWA 743 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130.

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Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-3.30. Tomorrow, 9-6.

• **Exhibitions:** — New Exhibitions: 10 Years of Archaeological Activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1; 3-5.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Expressionism. Jewish artists (from Museum Collection). Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Bezalel Museum, 9-1; Tomorrow, 10-1.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Monotypes by David Ben Shaul, Artists House, 10-1; Tomorrow, 10-1.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings by Olga Freudman-Rado. Gouaches by Ferro, Bat Yossef. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1; 3-6, Tomorrow, 10-2.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Choral Programme:** — "Christmas Oratorio," Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m. Public invited.

• **Tours** — Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus. Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films daily, 11.30 Keren Hayesod Hall.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Restaurants:** — Italian specialities. Lunch Dinner., Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd. First Class Italian menu at IL5. Phone 23753.

• **Exhibitions** — Ya'acov Agam — "Moving Pictures" and "Changing Pictures." Tel Aviv Museum. Today and Tomorrow, 10-1. Entrance tomorrow by tickets paid in advance.

Painters and Sculptors Gallery, Hamlin House, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Tourist Service:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8-3 p.m.

• **Y.M.C.A. House:** — Symposium (details to be announced) 8.30 p.m. Tourist Service (9 a.m.-1 p.m.) and daily.

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, "Ali Kinor," 10 a.m.

— HAIFA —

• **Tourist Service:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hebaluta, Tel. 87955.

• **Exhibitions:** Consumer goods exhibition, lighting fixtures, lamps, fabrics and toys. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1; 4-7.

Water colours, Guaches, Drawings by Muriel Bentwich-Mosshenson. Artists' House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7 (except Fridays).

• **Entertainment:** — Dzigan & Szumacher: "Zeh vi du gehst." Orah, 8.30.

TOMORROW

— JERUSALEM —

• **Concert:** — Tel Aviv String Quartet, Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Balfour, 8.30.

• **Music Programme:** — Saturday Music Hour organ and recordings, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome. 10.30 a.m.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Exhibitions:** — Paintings by Sarah Gliksman-Fajtlowicz. Artists' Pavilion 9 Rehov Alharizi, 11 a.m. (Opening).

• **Y.O.A. House:** — Israel Folk Singing, 8 p.m.

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, "Lysistrata," Premiers, 8. Ohel, "The Respectful Prostitute," 8.30.

• **Entertainment:** — "Les Ballets Africains de Keita Fodeba." Premiere, Ohel Shem, 8.30.

• **Concert:** — Pnina Salzman, Tal, Yuval, Binyamini, Mense — Piano Quintets by Schumann, Brahms. Museum, 8.30 p.m.

• **Zoological Garden:** — Open 8—5.

— GIVATAYIM —

• **Theatre:** — Cameri, "Rape of the Belt," Hadar, 6.45 and 9.30.

— RAMAT GAN —

• **Entertainment:** — Dzigan and Szumacher, "Zeh vivi du Gehst," Kesem, 6.45 and 9.15.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Dec. 20: "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv.
Sun. Dec. 21: "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv.; "Cry, the Beloved Country," Ashkelon.
Mon. Dec. 22: "Cry the Beloved Country," Tel Aviv. "Street of Stairs," Kfar Warburg.
Tues. Dec. 23: "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv. "Cry, the Beloved Country," Rehovot.
Wed. Dec. 24: "Cry, the Beloved Country," Tel Aviv. "Street of Stairs," Tivon.
Thurs. Dec. 24: "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv. "Cry, the Beloved Country," Armon, Haifa, 9.
All performances commence at 8 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sun., Dec. 21: "Fledermaus"
Tues., Dec. 23: Madame Butterfly.
Wed., Dec. 24: Nabucco
Sat., Dec. 27: Madame Butterfly.
All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.

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31
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Beduin Orderlies In New Clinic

BEERSHEBA. — Four Beduin orderlies, two men and two women, who have medical training will be on the staff of a new clinic here which will treat tribesmen living in the Negev.

Opened on Thursday morning by the Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, the clinic was built and equipped at a cost of over IL40,000 and is the fifth of its kind establishe for the 18 Negev tribes, which have 15,000 members.

The Ministry allocated IL30,000, and the Beduin themselves contributed the remainder. Mr. Barzilai, in his address, lauded the Director of the Beduin clinics, Dr. Benjamin Ben Assa, at whose initiative the new centre was built.

Among those present at the ceremony were Arab Members of the Knesset, local civil and military officials, the 18 Beduin sheikhs and many tribesmen.

Mr. Barzilai was later the guest to lunch of Sheikh Mousa el-Attanneh.

See drawing — Page VI

Italian Given Freedom Of Druse Village

The Local Council of the Druse village of Issifiya on Thursday extended honorary citizenship to Professor Raffaele Carlone, of the Agricultural Institute at the University of Turin, Italy. The Arabic scroll of citizenship will be officially presented to Professor Carlone at the Israel Consulate in Milan.

The Professor recently visited the village during his two-week tour of Israel as guest of the Committee organizing the International Farmers Convention, to take place in Israel in April. Professor Carlone is to organize a group of Italian farmers and agronomists to attend the Convention.

Families Exchanged On Lebanese Border

ACRE. — An exchange of repatriates across the Lebanese border took place on Thursday at Rosh Hanikra under the family reunion agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Two families left Israel whilst a father and his two sons came to join his wife and daughters in Nazareth. The authorities of both countries on this occasion permitted the meeting of dozens of relatives at the border.

Egyptian Flags Earn Dollars for Chandlers

HAIFA.— Israel's newest dollar earners — two Egyptian flags — were sold to the Norwegian freighter s.s. Spero, by the Layam Ships Supply Co. on Wednesday. The flags fetched $3.30 each. They had been stocked in the firm's store since the Mandate.

The Spero left Haifa after midnight on Wednesday with 11,000 tons of cement for Burma. She needs the Egyptian flags for passage through the Suez Canal.

Christmas Day Broadcast
Listen in to
KOL YISRAEL
Christmas Day, 3.30 p.m.
Thursday, December 25
WILLIAM L. HULL

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Hula Hoop World Record Claimed

POITIERS (Reuter). — Claude Gachet, 24-year-old plumber, set what he claimed a world record for Hula Hoop here — 8 hours, 36 minutes of gyrating without a stop. His seconds claimed he whirled the hoop 67,000 times.

Council for Judaism's Largesse to Arabs

NEW YORK (INA). — The American Council for Judaism's Philanthropic Fund will divide its benefits between Arab refugees in the Middle East, Jewish refugees from Egypt now in France and a hospital and an institution for the blind in Israel. The latter two are privately supported and maintain a strict non-sectarian policy, according to Mr. Harry Snellenburg, jr., President of the Fund's Council.

The grant to Arab refugees is in direct response to the public appeal of the recently-formed American Committee to Benefit Arab Refugees. Mr. Snellenburg said. The money he added, will be transmitted by the A.C.B.A.R. to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

Jewish families who fled Egypt in 1956 are also being assisted. To date, 600 such Egyptian families have been aided in France, he added.

The Israel hospital singled out is Sha'are Zedek in Jerusalem, which gets only a small fixed subsidy from the Government but no aid from American Jewish fund-raising campaigns, Mr. Snellenburg said.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight: Jerusalem: 4.03; Tel Aviv: 4.30; Haifa: 4.10 and ends tomorrow.

Jerusalem: 5.18; Tel Aviv: 5.15; Haifa: 5.16

Portion: Vayigash.

Haftara: Jeheskel 37: 15-28.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.15 p.m. Arvit, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.10 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia). Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadatiim: Beit Hehalutzot, 16 Ibn Gvirol Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 4.15 p.m.

Beit Hamere (5 Rehov Nathan Strauss): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha 4.25 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (Keren Zlil Hall 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (28 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.25 p.m. Arvit, 6.13.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: Minha 4.00 p.m. Arvit 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

DECEMBER 18, 1958

Pop. Loan 1959/69 (IL10)	98½
6% Comp. Loan 58/67	72
Pal. Bearer Bds 6pc	80½
4½% Comp. Loan	72
3½% War Loan 54/69	97
3½% Yavet Bonds (Dollar z)	98½
6% Reg 'Sterling "A"	97½
Def. Loan Bonds 62½ f)	108½
4½% Def. Bonds f)	104½
4½% Def. Bonds g)	104½
6½% Loc C. Debs. f)	107½
6½% Loc. C. Debs g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh (IL5n.)	276
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	106½
ditto g)	111½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	104
ditto g)	106½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	102
ditto g)	101½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/68	103½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/68	
(Class "A" f)	102½
Class "B" g)	109
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	94
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	147½
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	96½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	100½
Ata ord 'B' sh.	81½
"Kurdaneh" ord. 'B'	81½
7% con. debs. 59/68	79½
"Tova" ord. sh.	82
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	130
Pass 4% debs 40/64 reg.	80
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	88½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	91½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	82½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	86½
5% debs.	84½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	86½
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1060
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs	74
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	68
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	53
Dead Sea Works	281
Delek ord. sh. "C"	90
Mekorot pref. sh.	77
Jordan Exploration Co.	60
Ord. sh reg.	
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs 61/68 (bearer) f	103

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,000.

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Moshe Rinott
Director, Dept. of Education.

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Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Clear
WEATHER SYNOPSIS: Outlook for Shabbat: increasing amount of high and medium clouds.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	72	7	15	17
Tiberias	57	11	22	23
Haifa Port	57	11	21	23
Nathanya	57	11	22	22
Tel Aviv Kirya	56	9	20	21
Tel Aviv Port	67	10	29	20
Lydda Airport	44	7	22	23
Jerusalem	44	9	17	19
Beersheba	45	7	21	23
Sdom	42	10	22	23
Eilat	34	10	23	24

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

RAINFALL (in mm.)

	Total for week ending 8 a.m. Dec. 14	Total rains from Aug. 1, 1958 to 8 a.m. Dec. 14
Haifa Port	42.2	96.8
Mt. Carmel	91.9	174.3
Natanya	16.5	52.5
Tel Aviv Port	13.1	46.8
Hakirya	16.1	62.0
Lydda Airport	8.5	42.2
Mt. Cana'an	65.9	146.9
Nazareth	64.9	98.7
Jerusalem	0.3	21.1
Tiberias	30.5	43.2
Eilat	1.0	1.0
Mish. Hanegev	1.3	8.0
Beersheba	1.5	4.8

DEPARTURES

Mr. Eric Ward, Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, to Australia for two months home leave with his family (by Air France).

LOW-FLYING piper planes and Beersheba and Kiryat Gat police joined in the search on Thursday for Esther Lavar, 85, who disappeared from her home in Ashkelon on Monday and has not been seen since.

* * *

TELEPHONE subscribers may now receive telegrams by phone between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. on weekdays and from 4 p.m. on Fridays or holiday eves to 7 a.m. on Sunday morning or the day following a holiday.

* * *

350 GADNA youths attending secondary schools in the Haifa district on Thursday completed a four-day hike through the Negev. They were accompanied by a doctor and two nurses.

ATTENTION TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Save money and buy famous Swiss watches: Eterna, Marvin, Universal, Omega, Girard-Perregaux and other makes at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

Horpy Funeral In Kiryat Gat Today

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The body of Yitzhak Horpy (Chizik), Israel Consul in Chicago who passed away three weeks ago at the age of 51, arrived on Thursday evening by El Al from New York. The coffin will be placed in the library of the Municipal Hospital on Rehov Balfour in Tel at 9 o'clock on Friday morning for two hours to enable members of the public to pay their last respects.

From Tel Aviv, the coffin will be taken to Kiryat Gat where the funeral will be held at 12:30.

A former Director of the Kiryat Gat and Lachish Region Project, Horpy will be buried at a site where a public park has been planned bearing his name.

The Chief of Protocol, Mr. Harry Beilin, was at the airport when the coffin arrived.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, will deliver a eulogy at the graveside, it was officially announced on Thursday night.

Censors Cut Scene From African Ballet

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Film and Plays Censorship Board has decided to cut the scene "Tigers and Lions" from the performances of the Ballets Africains de Keita Fobeida and has instructed the troupe's impresario, Mr. Baruch Gilon, to see that the troupe's woman dancers appear with more clothing, *The Jerusalem Post* learned on Thursday night.

The Board recommended this change "so as not to offend certain sections of the population." A member of the Board said that it would not specify exactly how the costumes should be altered, but would leave that to the impresario and ballet. The female dancers appear in some of the scenes bare above the waist.

The dancers are to give their premiere performance on Saturday night.

Nat'l Health Plan Approved

Draft Law Being Drawn Up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A National Health Scheme which in its first stage will grant clinical medical services to 80 per cent of the population and hospitalization to everyone, has been approved by the Ministry of Labour. This was stated in Jerusalem on Thursday by Mr. Mordecai Namir, the Minister of Labour, and Mr. Yitzhak Kanev, Director of Kupat Holim, who was Chairman of the Special Planning Committee drawing up the scheme.

The Committee was set up in May, 1957 in line with Paragraph 52 of the Government's Basic Programme which envisages a scheme based on cooperation with the existing Sick Funds. The Ministry of Health will handle the medical part of the Scheme; the administrative side will be handled by the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Namir said that even under the most favourable conditions he did not expect it would be possible to implement the Scheme before 1960. To expedite its matters, however, the Ministry's Legal Adviser was already drawing up a draft law embodying its proposals which would be tabled in the Knesset soon after Mr. Namir submitted the scheme to the Cabinet for its approval.

Four Categories

The 80 per cent receiving clinical care would consist of four main categories: a) farmers, wage earners and members of kibbutzim and cooperatives; b) self-employed who do not employ others; c) small workshop and shop owners, and d) persons receiving subsistence allowances — i.e., social welfare cases.

Clinical care is defined as all normal medical treatment short of hospitalization. However, the Scheme will pay only part of dental fees, and only in special cases will it contribute to transportation costs to hospitals, convalescent costs and the purchase of orthopaedic appliances.

"Vital" medicines would be provided free of charge. A list of these "vital" medicines would be drawn up for the guidance of doctors. Nominal charges would be made for other medicines.

At present, about 76 per cent of the population is organized in the country's six sick funds. Therefore this new scheme will be extended only to another 4 per cent of the population. The remaining 20 per cent who will not receive clinical care in the first stage, consist of self-employed who employ others, factory owners, etc.

The 80 per cent to receive clinical care will pay 2.7 per cent of their wages up to a maximum wage (for purposes of the Scheme) of IL300. This includes care for the wage earner and his entire family and his dependants.

In addition, employers will contribute another 3 per cent based on a wage of IL300, and the Social Insurance Institute 0.3 per cent. In the case of self-employed persons, they will have to pay 5.7 per cent (of a maximum income of IL300 a month), while the Institute will contribute 0.3 per cent.

If a person earns less than IL80 a month, he will pay only 2 per cent if he is a wage earner, and 5 per cent if he is self-employed.

The 20 per cent of the population entitled only to hospitalization will pay 1.3 per cent of their incomes.

Growing Shortage

The Scheme takes into account that there is a shortage of hospital beds in the country and that this shortage will grow with the implementation of the Scheme.

It does not envisage "nationalizing" the existing Sick Funds. Nor could the Scheme assume the functions now being carried out by such organizations (whose work was to be "encouraged") as Hadassah and Malben.

However, three types of hospitals — those caring for the mentally sick, chronic invalids and lung cases — would be transferred to the Government.

Persons not members of a Sick Fund would have to join one to receive clinical services. Each Sick Fund would draw up its own conditions of admission, such as membership in the organization running the Sick Fund. Transfers from one sick fund to another would be contemplated at a later stage.

New sick funds could be set up if they acquired 10,000 members.

Wage earners and employers would pay their contributions directly to the Scheme, which would distribute them among the various funds. Thus, the Histadrut would no longer collect directly for its Sick Fund, although it would continue to collect the fees members pay for other Histadrut activities.

Private doctors would continue to practise as before. It was envisaged that these doctors would come to some sort of arrangement with hospitals for the admission of their patients.

Private hospitals (which have 8 per cent of the beds in the country) would continue to function as before. They could accept persons insured under the Scheme, but the Scheme would pay only the same rate charged by its own hospitals. The patient would have to make up the difference in prices.

The future of private pharmacies, whose services would be largely duplicated by those of the Sick Funds in the Scheme, "would be a much more difficult matter," it was said.

At present, under the existing system, IL131.6m. is paid out each year for medical care of all sorts. The new Scheme would increase this only to IL153.8m. This larger figure takes into account the country's growth in population by 1960.

(Health problems — Page VI)

Municipal Rates Won't Rise—Agron

Municipal rates are not going up during the 1959/60 fiscal year, Mayor Gershon Agron said in Jerusalem on Thursday.

He added that collection of existing rates and taxes was exceptionally good. During the first eight months of the current 1958/59 fiscal year, Jerusalemites paid 99.6 per cent of the estimated revenue from general rates; 96 per cent of water bills; 96 per cent of estimated income from business tax arrears; 113 per cent of estimated revenue from property taxes, and 114 per cent of estimated revenue from entertainment taxes.

Murdered Woman Being Buried Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA. — The body of Anta Ellenberg, 51, who was clubbed to death at her home here on Wednesday, will be buried on Friday (today) at the Christian Cemetery in Jaffa.

Ellenberg's stepson Leon, 21, who is suspected of the crime, is in Tel Hashomer Hospital after an unsuccessful suicide attempt. He was found in an adjoining room with his wrists slashed.

Motive for the crime remains unclear, with the father insisting relations between his wife and stepson had been "excellent."

According to the father, Leon had suddenly visited their home on Tuesday, saying that he was bitterly disappointed over a love affair with a woman patient at the hospital.

Police said that contrary to reports in the afternoon press Leon had made no confession.

Woman Jumps From Histadrut Building

TEL AVIV. — A 59-year-old woman, Amalia Schwartz of Petah Tikva took her life by throwing herself from the 7th floor of the Histadrut Executive Building at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

Apparently no one saw the woman jump, but when an empty handbag was found in the corridor, a search for its owner was begun. The body was taken to the Leopold Greenberg Institute of Forensic Medicine in Abu Kebir, Tel Aviv. Police have begun an investigation into the case.

2 Men Hurt When Balcony Collapses

TEL AVIV. — Two men, Ben-Zion Greidi 36, a city engineer, and Zelig Leib, 38, a workman, were seriously injured on Thursday while trying to repair the second-storey balcony of the Manshiya Agudat Yisrael School here.

They were standing on the balcony and raising from the ground building materials when the balcony collapsed. Both men, badly injured, were taken to Donolo Hospital in Jaffa. The hospital reports that Greidi's condition has worsened.

ISRAEL WILL meet Poland in an international basketball match at the Ramat Gan Stadium on December 29. The Polish hoopsters will also play against Hapoel Selected, Tel Aviv Hapoel and Tel Aviv Maccabi.

Turkey Buys Israel Goods

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Turkey has placed an order for $500,000 of Israel goods over and above the clearing agreement quota between the two countries, *The Jerusalem Post* learned on Thursday. All the goods will be paid in cash from the U.S. Grant in Aid to Turkey. The deal has been approved by the Turkish Government as well as the U.S.

The first consignment of the new order was shipped this week and the whole shipment will be completed within a month.

Following this first hard currency sale of Israel goods to Turkey it is expected that further orders will be placed and that Turkey may develop into an important export outlet. The Israel goods got the nod over entrenched competition.

Mr. Yosef Teicher, Managing Director of the Alliance Tire Plant, told this reporter that his firm received a $200,000 order under the purchase. It is learned that the Samson Tire Plant also received an $85,000 order. The remainder of the goods are being supplied by Harsa (sanitary ceramic equipment), Phoenicia (plate glass) and a number of smaller firms.

Insulation Boards Shipped to Persia

HAIFA. — A consignment of 1,000 cubic metres of Kalkar insulation boards for export to Persia was sent to Eilat from the Kalkar plant in Acre on Thursday. The boards, weighing only 15 tons, are being hauled by 10 huge trucks with large trailers.

They are the firm's first export to Persia and will be used for construction purposes and cold storage plants in Teheran. They will be shipped from Eilat in the s.s. E. Milson next week. The consignment is worth $60,000 CIF and its added value is 62 per cent. Transport costs make up 20 per cent of the sales price. The overland haul to Eilat costs IL8,000 and shipping freight another $8,000.

Constable Said Slapped By Sneh's Daughter

TEL AVIV. — Tamar Sneh, the 24-year-old daughter of the Communist Knesset Member, allegedly slapped a policeman after he reacted verbally to taunts such as "you're all dogs, sold out to the dollar... when Khrushchev comes, you'll get what's coming to you!"

This was the description given in Magistrates Court here on Thursday of the tail end of a demonstration broken up by the police and for which Miss Sneh and four other persons were accused of illegal assembly. The rally took place last July in protest against the entry of Western forces into the Middle East.

Miss Sneh is also accused of attacking a policeman while in the execution of his duty.

The witness was Police Inspector Gershon Meiri, who was in charge of a mobile police unit that dispersed the demonstration. He said that after the accused ignored a warning to stop distributing circulars, they were detained. On the way to headquarters, the policemen were the targets of insults contrived by the five accused, Inspector Meiri said. When one constable answered back he received a sharp slap in the face from Miss Sneh.

Hearings were postponed till January 14. *(Itim)*

RECORD. — A Soviet Jewish rifleman has won the world's shooting record at 200 metres according to a report published in a Paris Communist Jewish daily. The sportsman, Michael Epkar, at a competition of riflemen from Communist countries held in Leningrad, scored 1,152 bulls' eyes out of a possible 1,200.

BENTOV

(Continued from Page 1)

luncheon with the diplomatic representatives of the countries on the mission's itinerary.

On the same day the affair was brought up at an urgent meeting of the Mapam Central Committee which decided to delay its answer for 22 hours, in the hope that some official Government or Mapai source would retract Mr. Eshkol's charges. When no such statement was forthcoming, Mapam released both Mr. Eshkol's and Mr. Bentov's letters to the Prime Minister, for publication.

Ministry of Finance sources refused to comment at length on Mr. Bentov's charges but said only there had not been a vote at the Interministerial Economic Committee, as the Committee usually decided questions by a consensus of opinion and not by means of a formal vote. They also denied that any pressure had been put on the proposed members of the mission to withdraw.

It is understood that Mr. Bentov and the Mapam Central Committee objected particularly to the tenor and spirit of Mr. Eshkol's letter and felt that some official reaction should come either from Mr. Ben-Gurion himself or from some other Mapai source.

Coming on top of the current coalition differences over the Development Budget, this latest coalition dispute is certain to strain Mapam-Mapai relations even more. It is, however, believed by informed political sources that a solution to the problem will be found either in the forthcoming Cabinet meeting on Sunday or in talks with Mr. Ben-Gurion, especially in view of the fact that a compromise over the size of the Development Budget is within reach.

(Leader — Page 4)

Sneak Thief, Aged 7, Caught and Released

HAIFA. — A seven-year-old boy who pilfered a purse containing IL20 from a baby's pram on Wednesday was caught soon after when he tried to pay for a bus ticket with a IL10 note.

The large denomination aroused the suspicion of a port policeman who questioned the boy. Confronting him with the purse and the second IL10 note, the boy admitted the theft in the Lower Town.

His father told police that his son was a habitual thief who skipped school and roamed the streets. He asked for him to be sent to an institution.

Because of his age, the police were unable to help and released the boy with a warning.

Court Starts Inquiry Into Spy Case

HAIFA. — The District Court on Thursday began the preliminary examination of Osama and Nabil Khoury, two brothers who are charged with espionage. The examination for the first time was held *in camera* as required by a recently passed law.

District Attorney L. Rabinovitz said that the two accused had made a statement to the police. If they or their counsel, Mr. Elias Koussa, should now argue that the evidence had been obtained in an unlawful manner, he would produce witnesses who would testify that the evidence was unobjectionable.

The examination will continue on December 29.

Ben-Gurion

(Continued from Page 1)

and Hama'ala, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that he was leaving with a profit: places assured for the absorption of newcomers.

At Hulata, the Prime Minister was greeted by the kibbutz children in the shell-damaged community centre. The Kibbutz secretary, Haya Gershoni, said that three Syrian attacks in the past year had proved that the border settlements lived in a state of permanent preparedness, and that it was due only to skilful organization that no lives had been lost. She urged Government encouragement of the border farmers; more information on its security policy as far as it concerned them; closer settlement of Galilee, especially in the Hula region, and strengthening of the security precautions under a long-range programme.

Mrs. Sara Braverman of Shamir, and David Seidel, of Lehavit Habashan, discussed the need for a policy of peace, caution and self-restraint in view of the fact that in the border settlements the entire population from infants to 80 years of age, was "mobilized."

At Hulata, Mr. Ben-Gurion was presented with an album of photographs of the shell-damaged settlements, and the Chief-of-Staff was given a small sculpture made from the fragments of Syrian shells.

Summing up his impressions, the Prime Minister said that the tour had made it clear to him what he had known all along, but now felt more clearly in the Hula settlements: that the spirit of the border farmers emerged from the shelling with added strength.

He surveyed the complicated political conditions in Syria, and the problems deriving from her link-up with Egypt. He assured the settlers that the Government would do everything it could to ensure their security — shelters for all, efficient communications, proper guarding of arms stores, and an adequate supply of foodstuffs for emergencies.

SONG RECITAL
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LOUIS LEVINE
At the Piano:
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Tomorrow, Saturday, Dec. 20 at 8.30 p.m. in the hall of REIT HAHALUTZOT
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Programme:
Caro Mio Ben (Giordani). Eugene Onegin (Tchaikowsky). Simone Boccanegra (Verdi). Aufenthalt (Schubert). Serenade "Mephisto" from the Opera "Faust". (Gounod). Wanderlust (Schumann). Oif'n Pripetchik (Zaslavsky). A Yiddishe Momme (Jellen). Ten Brothers (Persin). A Din Toire Mit Gott, "Berdichever's Kadish" (Low).
A limited number of tickets at prices ranging between IL1.750 and IL5.600 will be available at the box office on the evening of the recital.

Cables in Brief

SUNSET. — Empire Day, which is celebrated in the U.K., the Dominions and colonies on May 24 each year, will be known henceforth as Commonwealth Day, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, told the House of Commons on Thursday.

MARILYN. — Film Actress Marilyn Monroe has lost her second child through a miscarriage, her press agent announced in New York Wednesday night. Miss Monroe, who is married to playwright Arthur Miller, lost her first child through a miscarriage in August 1957.

GREETINGS. — Profits from the sale of greeting cards sold on behalf of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) are sufficient to pay for all the Fund's programmes throughout the world, it was announced at U.N. Headquarters on Wednesday.

BALLOON. — No signals have been received in the Canary Islands for 48 hours from the British balloon "Small World" which took off from there last Friday on a journey across the Atlantic.

ACQUITTED. — Dr. Wolfgang Wohlgemuth, 52, one-time friend of the former West German security chief Otto John, has been acquitted by the High Court in Karlsruhe of treasonable relations with East German officials.

A Year's Jail For 12 kg. of Hashish

TEL AVIV. — A Rishon Lezion butcher, Eliahu Shabtai, 40, was on Thursday sentenced by the District Court to a year and a day in prison for being in possession of some 12 kilograms of hashish.

Although the accused stated that his home had served only as a transit point for the hashish, since dealers in the drug had boarded with him, the Court emphasized the large quantity of the drug involved in the case. The fact that the dangerous narcotic had been brought to the house by someone else did not justify any leniency.

Glenn Gould

has gone and left a deep impression on the music-loving public of Israel by his beautiful playing. It is doubtful whether we shall have this great artist with us again in the near future and therefore will have to make do with his recordings.

Glenn Gould's recitals are among the best that have been recorded lately. The Music Universum Abileah Ltd. (Arthur Sawady), 6 Rehov Haneviim, Haifa, has in its large and well assorted stock records of all artists and makes of the world and is able to order for you any record requested. Quality and service always assured. Make use of the few days remaining of our 35th Anniversary Sale and visit us if possible during the morning. (Advt.)

Honour Paid To Toledano

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—A unique group, Mapai Cabinet Ministers, General Zionist party leaders, labour chiefs, religious dignitaries of many communities, judges and senior Government officials gathered here on Thursday evening in honour of Rabbi Y. Toledano upon his appointment as Minister of Religious Affairs. They met at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ya'acov Matalon, in Chen Boulevard.

Rabbi Toledano sat benignly between Isidoros, the Metropolitan of Nazareth, who is the head of the Greek Orthodox community; the Chief Kadi, Sheikh Taher el Tabary and the Kadi of Jaffa, Sheikh Taher Hammad. Near them sat the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, and the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitrit.

Among those present were Mr. Y. Kesse, M.P.; Mr. Y. Saphir, M.K.; the Secretary to the Government, Mr. K. Katz; the President of the Tel Aviv District Court, Judge Barzakay; the Relieving President of the Tel Aviv District Court, Judge Kennet; District Court Judge Gavison; Chief Magistrate Halevy; the Prime Minister's Secretary, Mr. I. Navon; the Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, Dr. Z. Kahane; Mr. L. Dultzin, of the Jewish Agency Executive; Councillor M. Cohen, and Mr. S. Netzer, the Mapai leader.

80% of Managers Go Unchecked

TEL AVIV (USIS). — Over 80 per cent of Israel managers do not have their work evaluated and 77 per cent of the plants studied in a recent survey have no organizational charts or written outlines of duties for their top personnel.

These figures were revealed in a survey of Israel management needs conducted some months ago by a group headed by U.S. Operations Mission expert, Mr. Raymond E. Hartstein.

In releasing the survey on Thursday, Mr. Hartstein said that such a study had been urgently needed as too frequently the planning of executive development activities had been handled by a "few planners in an ivory tower with the hope that the random selection of topics would prove of interest and value to the manager."

The survey revealed data on Israel industrial organizations, specific information in connection with the positions of top manager, middle manager and first level supervisor, as well as information on specific organizational functions such as production and personnel.

The survey was sponsored by the Centre for Advanced Management (Productivity Institute, the Technion and the Hebrew University) in cooperation with the N.Y.U.-Israel Project.

Other figures revealed in the survey were: over 80 per cent of Israel organizations had no one responsible for training, and that almost 40 per cent of local managers received no training at all while those that did had in most cases either attended a short seminar course or took part in various club activities once in a while.

LOCUSTS LEAVING NEGEV FOR JORDAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Most of the locusts that settled down in the Negev this week have crossed to Jordan territory.

Swarms which have been sighted near Eilat, near Moshav Tkuma on the Sa'ad Beersheba road, and near Beit Govrin, flew over the border on Thursday.

A swarm which covered 300 dunams on the Dimona road was destroyed on Thursday morning by the Plant Protection Department in a combined air and ground attack. A 250-dunam swarm settled on the fields of Moshav Nevatim east of Beersheba on Thursday afternoon, and is to be sprayed Friday morning (today).

Plant Protection Department officials said that there is a likelihood that locusts will appear in Galilee in the near future.

204935 WINS IL30,000

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV.—Number 204935 won IL30,000 in Thursday's Mifal Hapayis drawing. Number 121753 won IL10,000.

The sum of IL1,000 went to the following numbers: 222476, 105676, 214358, 105882, 020582; IL500 to: 153293, 051375, 164474, 112664, 151124, 214861, 015292, 219341, 199744, 123122.

Tickets ending in 592 and 025 won IL30; in 204, 819, 470, 737 won IL10; and in 3, 8, and 1 won IL2.

In the supplementary lottery, number 724567 won IL10,000. The sum of IL75 went to: 503338, 511390, 726465, 555221, 532396, 782246, 514053, 677103, 781248, 517528.

Tickets ending in 826 won IL10.

USOM Lends IL 6.5m. To 74 New Farm Villages

TEL AVIV (USIS). — The U.S. Operations Mission has lent IL6,480,000 to 74 new agricultural settlements to increase their productive capacity.

The erection of farm buildings will be carried out by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency in the Northern, Central, Lachish and Negev regions. Buildings to be erected include poultry and cattle sheds, public or universal-type structures and barns, but no housing units.

Also to be financed under the agreement are the purchase of livestock and farm machinery, the establishment of fruit plantations (not including citrus) and other works intended to assist the settlers.

The USOM loan is part of an overall programme to assist the settlements raise their standard of agricultural production to a level already attained by older settlements.

Progressives Want Income Tax Cuts

TEL AVIV. — The Progressive Party Executive on Thursday decided "to fight for immediate changes in income tax."

The party will propose a new tax scale — 30 per cent between the 25-35 per cent grade — the widening of the gaps between the grades and tax relief for families with more than three children.

The Executive also called on all the political parties to restrict the election campaign to one month, and to contribute the money saved to the Immigration Loan.

League Leaders Meet Tomorrow

By KEITH BEECHER

Saturday's top game in the National League is the meeting between the two leading sides, leaders and current champions Tel Aviv Maccabi and Jaffa Maccabi. Both sides have seven points from four games, with the Tel Avivians holding the better goal average. The match should attract a record crowd to the Jaffa Bassa ground. The champions' greater experience and adaptability to "big game nerves," which the event will arouse, should set in their favour.

Meanwhile third-placed Haifa Hapoel, with six points, one behind the leaders, entertain their club-mates from Jerusalem in a repeat of the State Cup final, which Haifa won.

Haifa Maccabi, who edge Tel Aviv Hapoel on goal average in the League standings, travel to Natanya to face the local Maccabi lads. This meeting may provide the surprise result of the day. Bottom-but-one Tel Aviv Betar are at Petah Tikva to play Maccabi, who are just above them and have one point more.

In League A, leaders Kiryat Haim Hapoel, with seven points, are chased by three sides, all with six. One of them, Rehovot Hapoel, acts as their host this week-end.

This will be a hard game with both out for a win as second placed Hadera Hapoel, go to Mahane Yehuda, where they should collect at least one point, and Bnei Yehuda, lying third, provide the opposition in the Capital to Jerusalem Betar.

FIXTURES: National League: Petah T. Hap. vs. Ramat G. Hap; T.A. Hap. vs. K. Saba Hap; Haifa Hap. vs. J'lem Hap; Natanya Mac. vs. Haifa Mac; Jaffa Mac. vs. T.A. Mac; Petah T. Mac. vs. T.A. Betar. League A. Rehovot Hap. vs. K. Haim Hap; Afula Hap. vs. T.A. Shimshon; Mahane Y. Hap. vs. Hadera Hap; Hadera Mac. vs. Sha'arayim Mac; J'lem Betar vs. Bnei Yehuda; T.A. Hakoah vs. Rehovot Mac.

Talks on Strike Of N.Y. Dailies Collapse

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Negotiations to end the deliverymen's strike that has kept New York's nine daily newspapers off the streets for eight days have collapsed.

The publishers said on Thursday they would go no further than their original offer of a $7 a week rise, which has been rejected by the strikers.

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35a ALLENBY ROAD.	"	67180
183 IBN GVIROL.	"	21086
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, December 19, 1958
6 Tevet, 5719. 7 Jumad Tani, 1378

THE correspondence of two Cabinet ministers, Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Bentov, with the Prime Minister concerning cancellation of the latter's intended visit to the Far East was distributed to the press yesterday. The two letters — summarized on another page — raise almost as many questions as they claim to answer, but there is no doubt that, first of all, they are both most distasteful in form.

ESHKOL vs. BENTOV

Indeed, Mr. Eshkol's brief note states bluntly that he considers the entire project a waste of time and money, and suggests that Mr. Bentov would be better employed staying home and adding his vote to the coalition. Mr. Bentov, in reply, writes petulantly that Mr. Eshkol has gone abroad on business a dozen times during the lifetime of the present Cabinet, and that nobody ever sought to query whether he should go or not, or whether the journeys were really necessary. He claims that arrangements for his journey were going swimmingly until the Foreign Minister chose to raise objections, but that nevertheless the visit was agreed upon until Mr. Eshkol took the unprecedented step of bringing the matter before the Economic Ministers' Committee, and there successfully sabotaged it. Copies of Mr. Bentov's letter were stencilled and distributed to the press by Mr. Bentov's ministry last night, and it reached this office before it arrived at that of the Minister of Finance, and before Mr. Ben-Gurion had found time to read it.

Yet the element of mystery has merely deepened. It is understood that, contrary to Mr. Bentov's estimate of the situation, the Foreign Ministry was not wholly enthusiastic concerning the original plan for Mr. Bentov and a small delegation to visit the Far East for the development of commercial relations. It was apparently pointed out that we have no formal relations with, for instance, India, and that protocol does not permit a Cabinet Minister to visit such a country without a formal invitation. (Mr. Eshkol's own recent visit to India was made in order to attend an international conference, which is a different matter, and Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Trade and Industry, did not go to India on his recent Eastern trip.) Again, the Burmese Government is at present in a state of transition, and might not find it convenient to play host to so important a guest as a Cabinet Minister. Similar reservations applied to at least one other country.

These are objections of principle, and have nothing to do with Mr. Bentov's Mapam views nor yet his person. Mr. Bentov was disinclined to accept this formal reasoning and believed the difficulties could be overcome. When the dispute threatened to develop into a coalition crisis a ruling was asked for from Mr. Ben-Gurion, who is the last man to be swayed by protocol. The Prime Minister said he approved the project as such, but would wish Mr. Bentov to accept the Foreign Ministry's reasoning as regards the three countries referred to above.

Nevertheless, some days later, Mr. Eshkol practically vetoed the trip, with the crudest arguments possible. This was done on the day on which the Foreign Ministry was holding a farewell luncheon for the members of the intended delegation. A frontal assault on Mr. Bentov appeared in "Davar," the Histadrut paper, the next morning, expressing precisely parallel views, and all this caused Mr. Bentov to cancel his arrangements. It is clear that we are here faced either with a personal quarrel inside the Cabinet of very shocking dimensions, as Mr. Bentov hints, or else that there are important facts in this story which we still do not know, and which may yet precipitate a first-class Cabinet crisis.

Letter from Paris — By Maurice Carr

New Decrees Changing France

General de Gaulle talking to villagers in a remote part of the Sahara desert.
Express Photo

THE Fourth Republic, before committing hara-kiri, vested dictatorial powers in Gen. de Gaulle for a six-month period ending January 8 next. Now that the Fifth Republic is virtually installed, the French are taking stock of their recent bloodless revolution.

Of all the changes that have taken place, certainly the most impressive one is the emergence of Paris as the unchallenged capital of a new major Eurafrican Power. With the sole exception of Guinea, which opted for secession, all the former colonies of France in Black Africa have freely chosen to become autonomous members of the new French Community of partner-nations.

Covering an area of some 11,600,000 square kilometres, with a population of about 160,000,000, the French Community is half as big as the Soviet Union.

In Algeria, the long-standing dissidence of the European minority, which broke out into open revolt on May 13 last, has been quelled. This is an important development. The failure of successive French Governments over the past decades to control the *ultras*, impeded indispensable economic and social reforms; and so the seeds of discontent, of revolution, were sown among the Moslem masses.

Situation Under Control

Today the situation is in hand. M. Paul Delouvrier, who has taken over supreme powers — both civilian and military — from Gen. Salan in Algeria, is a distinguished economist, whose main job will be to implement de Gaulle's five-year plan for the raising of the Moslems' living standards. There is nothing utopian about this enterprise, based as it is on rational exploitation of the Sahara oil riches.

Side by side with the battle against hunger, idleness, ignorance, the campaign to crush the F.L.N. guerilla bands will be intensified under a new commander, Gen. Maurice Challe, who has worked out a new strategy. Henceforth the French forces will operate in much smaller and more mobile units which will hound the enemy day and night instead of waiting for him to come forth from his inaccessible lairs. Already the rebels are hard pressed, running short of ammunition, and sooner or later their resistance is bound to break.

At its inaugural meeting, the National Assembly behaved reasonably enough. It elected as its Speaker M. Chaban-Delmas, one of the more moderate U.N.R. leaders and a fervent Gaullist. M. Soustelle had little difficulty in dissuading the Algerian deputies from tabling a motion for the immediate territorial integration of Algeria in defiance of de Gaulle.

Unchallenged Authority

The General's prestige is mountain-high, and the deputies, narly all of whom won their seats by loud professions of Gaullism, are unlikely to challenge his authority seriously. If they were to prove obstreperous, however, he has the whip-hand inasmuch as he is empowered to dissolve Parliament and order new elections, which would surely spell doom for pseudo-Gaullists. It is safe to predict, though, that there will be no major political crisis in France for the next few years — unless something were to happen to Gen. de Gaulle before the Fifth Republic had properly settled down, and that would be a national calamity. That is the one really frightening aspect of the situation: the country's destiny rests on the shoulders of one man.

During his six months of absolute rule, Gen. de Gaulle has done much more than revise the Constitution. A series of decrees have been, or are about to be, issued, introducing radical and long-overdue changes in various walks of public life.

Thus, the antiquated legal system — it has scarcely been modified since the first French Revolution — is now at last to be overhauled. Justice is to become swifter, cheaper, more dignified — and more just.

Medical training is to be improved. Standards have fallen so low that the French doctor's degree is no longer recognized in the United States. Hospitals are to be better equipped and humanized.

A scientific research committee has been constituted, whose members will sit in at Cabinet meetings to advise the Government on measures to bring the country to the forefront of technological progress. At the same time, the whole educational set-up is to be modernized.

The fiscal system is to be at once simplified and strengthened, so that tax-dodging shall no longer be the leading national sport. The whole civil service and local government are to be made more efficient. The obsolete laws, which retarded housing development, have been set to rights, and a large-scale building programme has been initiated.

Among other things, the penalties for child-beating have been made heavier.

This does not, of course, mean that heretofore the French have been more brutal than others to their children, or that the administration here has been worse than elsewhere, or that scientific and educational advances have been inconspicuous, or that the doctors are unskilful, or justice is lame. The native intelligence of the French and their natural industry are such, that they have surmounted — and not bothered to remove — all manner of obstacles.

The Gaullist Fifth Republic, however, is bent on removing dead-wood hindrances and eliminating abuses, so that France may use her talents and resources to the best possible advantage. To hold her own in the European Common Market which she is now entering, to meet the needs of the Eurafrican French Community, to enforce her claims to Great Power status, she will need a truly responsible legislative body that will help the Government really to govern.

After the bloodless revolution, a less spectacular but no less crucial testing-time lies ahead.

Willing Parents Go Back to School

By Mecabee Kaskin
Jerusalem Post Reporter

JERUSALEM'S most unusual elementary school is the least known.

It is the Workers Evening School whose 142 pupils, ranging in age from 19 to 43, spend three hours three or four nights a week on class benches designed for children in Rehavia's Ussishkin School. Often their knees are almost on a level with their chins, and unless they are holding a book or writing, their hands hang down almost to the floor. Although the school is sponsored by the Histadrut, Histadrut membership is not required for admission.

Dr. Shimshon Kirshenbaum, 42, the director, and Mrs. Ora Grabelsky, his deputy, who personally receives every pupil, tell incredible stories about the personal drive which brings adults, married, parents of children, back to school after a day's work. Many are a class behind their own children who attend day school. More than 70 per cent are manual labourers.

"Many who enrolled were actually illiterate," says Mrs. Grabelsky. "One boasted he could read, but he held the book upside down. We had to teach others how to hold a pencil. Many could speak Hebrew fluently — about 25 per cent were born in this country—but could not read or write. Others know a foreign language."

Cramped in children's desks, workers eagerly follow a lesson by Dr. Kirshenbaum.
Photo by Braun

About 85 per cent of the students are from the Oriental communities. One student, who cleans cinemas for a living, lives with his wife and six children in one room. Another is a *shamash* in a *yeshiva* in Bayit Vegan. Eight students are Arabs who commute from Abu Ghosh.

An outstanding student is now the secretary of a semi-isolated Jerusalem corridor settlement. After finishing his day's work in the fields, he takes a bus to school to catch the first class at six p.m. Since he had no transportation back after school let out at 9 p.m., he arranged a "roster" among his city friends who would put him up for the night. In the morning he would catch the bus back to the settlement. When he could no longer go on sleeping at his friends' houses, he arranged to sleep on a cot set up in Mapai Headquarters in Rehov Yaffo.

Twelve hundred students have registered in the school in the eight years of its existence, but not all of them had the patience, the time and the money — although tuition is only IL2 to IL4 a month — to last out even a year. One out of every four drop out before then. Others, however, come back for a second and a third year.

In addition to Hebrew, the school teaches history, geography, Bible studies, sciences, arithmetic, civics, English (optional, which 60 per cent choose), and citizenship which teaches such prosaic subjects as elections, workers' rights, the role played by trade unions and the Histadrut, and social life.

Only about 25 per cent of the students are women or girls—mostly domestic workers — which makes it hard to hold social evenings at the school. But it is planned to open a "study hall," where the students can do their home work, since conditions at home are often difficult.

The school believes its 22 teachers (most are part-time) are the best in Jerusalem.

"If the teacher is not good, he is faced with an empty class room. Our students come to learn because they want to, because they have to."

The School does not advertise. It attracts students by going to factories and button-holing workers during their lunch break, or even as they work their machines.

Most workers refuse immediately, saying they would be "ashamed to return to school." The stock reply, which has influenced many to change their minds, is: "You should be ashamed of being illiterate, not of returning to school."

Dr. Kirshenbaum and Mrs. Grabelsky believe they could attract four times as many students if they would embark on an extensive publicity campaign, but the Histadrut, which advances most of the school's IL21,000 annual budget, does not have the funds.

BEN-HAIM PREMIERE IN U.S. TONIGHT

The first performance of the latest orchestral work by Paul Ben-Haim, recorded by the Voice of America in Louisville, Kentucky, will be broadcast by Kol Yisrael tonight, Friday, at 9.15.

The work, named "To the Chief Musician" (from the heading of various psalms), was commissioned by the Louisville Orchestra and is dedicated to the enterprising orchestra and its conductor, Robert Whitney. It was completed in May 1958, the world premiere taking place at the opening concert of the Louisville season, in the presence of Mr. Isaac Daniel Unna, Israel's Consul at Chicago.
(USIS)

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Mordecai Helfman

THE sudden death of Dr. Mordecai Helfman this week stunned his numerous friends and associates, so accustomed to his intense activity on behalf of the Jews of Russia.

The devotion and organizing ability of Dr. Helfman, one of the founders of the Association of Immigrants from the Soviet Union in Jerusalem, came to the notice of the public during the notorious Doctors' Trial of 1953, when the threat of a mass catacylsm hung over the Jews of Russia. Dr. Helfman aroused professional groupings of Jewish doctors in the U.S. and representatives of the scientific world to the plot. He even succeeded in moving world medical bodies to intercede for the accused and to demand from the Soviet Government permission for an international experts' committee to investigate the charges against them. It is assumed that this was the step that stopped the executions and foiled the conspiracy against the doctors even before Stalin's death.

Active in professional organizations and activities in Israel, Dr. Helfman demonstrated his profound Zionism again last February, in talks he held with American Jewish leaders of Russian origin to help raise funds for the absorption of immigrants from the Soviet Union in Israel. When leaders betrayed a Russian emigre outlook rather than national Jewish consciousness, Dr. Helfman dropped the negotiations.

In Mordecai Helfman, Russian Jewry lost one of its most eminent sons and the Israel nation one of its bravest and most devoted fighters.

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Sunday, Dec. 21, 7 p.m.: Carol Service (English)
Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, 7 p.m.: Carol Service (Hebrew, German, English)
Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 7.30 and 11 a.m.: Holy Communion; 10 a.m.: Christmas Service

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have been struck by Messrs. Emanograf, Ltd., Workshop for Artistic Engravings, 2 Rehov Har Sinai, Tel Aviv, Tel. 6-3064, — commissioned by the World Committee for Israel's Tenth Anniversary.

VISITORS' GALLERY: LORD HUBERT PARKER

Liberal Change for U.K. Law

THE latest distinguished visitor to Israel, England's Lord Chief Justice, Hubert Parker, has been in office only a few months, but he has already effected something of a change of attitude in British law. A few weeks ago, for instance, his Court of Criminal Appeal reduced a sentence of ten years' preventive detention to a probation order of three years — an act of leniency all the more striking because the man had 17 previous convictions. Such generosity and faith have not been seen in that grim room for a long, long time.

It would be hard to find anybody less like his famous predecessor than Hubert Parker. Lord Goddard had such a passion for the dramatic that he was sometimes almost a stage character. "I am a good judge — of port," he remarked when interviewed shortly after his appointment. The vintage wines, the well-thumbed volumes of Dickens, his ferocious views on flogging and hanging — Lord Goddard might have stepped out of hundreds of novels and plays. He is one of those men who have enjoyed every stupendous moment of their long and exciting lives. Indeed it was this robustness that so appealed to Sir Winston Churchill. After the port had circulated and everybody was relaxed and festive, the two old gentlemen would spend the tag end of an evening singing songs once popular in the Victorian music-hall.

Retiring Habits

Lord Parker is of medium height and bald, with two little wisps of white hair sprouting up over his ears. He has never claimed to be a judge of port or of the best vintage wines. It seems almost blasphemous to think of him singing "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer do" after a convivial dinner. Normally, Lord Justice Parker goes home after work and likes to spend the evening with his American wife — an exuberant and enthusiastic woman. At week-ends he may spend a day or two at his country cottage. He has no children.

Lord Goddard, one would think, has not had a misgiving in his life; he pontificated from the unfair height of Mount Sinai. That is not true of Lord Parker. He would not agree with that great judge, Sir George Jessel, who once said, "I may be wrong and sometimes am, but I never have any doubts." Lord Parker has a real humility: he knows that even a judge can be fallible. In a recent important case, he felt sufficiently uncertain of his own judgment to ask his two colleages to go away and write down their views on the evidence of one of the witnesses. He wanted to see, without discussing the problem first, whether their verdict agreed with his own.

Discovering the Truth

When he presides over a case, he is completely self-effacing. He does not make a startling entry. He never raises his voice. He does not bully anybody, and indeed he feels very strongly that counsel should not be allowed to take an unfair advantage of a witness. Infinitely patient, careful, a trifle plodding, he gives the impression of a man who is honestly concerned with only one thing — to discover the truth.

Britain's Lord Chief Justice is in a key position. In the British legal world Lord Parker holds much the same position as the Pope does among the faithful: every word he says will influence not merely the attitude of the judges but also the magistrates, the police and the probation officers. There will not be a court or tribunal in Britain that will not be better or worse because of his pronouncements.

Lord Parker has the law in his blood; for he is the third son of a great Chancery judge who reached the House of Lords and became (like his son, a life peer) Lord Parker of Waddington. The boy went to Rugby and from there to Trinity, Cambridge, where he took two First Classes in natural science.

Commercial Disputes

Called to the Bar, he specialized in commercial cases — and this may prove to be of some importance. During the twenties and thirties, the commercial world automatically took most of their disputes to the courts. Since the war British business seems to have lost faith in the judiciary and has tended more and more to favour trade arbitration. There may be a change now that Lord Parker is Lord Chief. It is not only that the City trusts him. Lord Parker has enough experience to realize that industry is unlikely to come back to the Courts until an outstanding judge is consistently told off to try commercial disputes.

Lord Parker had no experience of criminal work before he became a judge. It is not necessarily a handicap in his new position. The Lord Chief Justice need not try criminal cases: Lord Goddard liked to have a day off at the Old Bailey, particularly when a case seemed likely to make headlines, but his successor need not set foot in the place if he does not want to do so. Besides, experience is not everything, even though it is clearly a help if a judge knows how witnesses behave. What chiefly matters in criminal cases is understanding of human nature.

The general feeling at the Bar is that if Lord Parker ever goes down to the Old Bailey, he will certainly not be so ferocious as his predecessor. Lord Goddard believed that hanging was a deterrent, and he sometimes took the opportunity to make this clear to his colleagues on the Bench and to the public. There is no evidence that Lord Parker shares his predecessor's view that there is some healing property in punishment. Once, when he was sitting at an Assize, he was appalled when he heard that he would have two murder trials before him.

Rights of the Individual

All the same, if it turns out that Lord Parker differs from his predecessor on hanging and flogging, it will not be because he is a passionate liberal and reformer; it will merely be because he does not feel particularly concerned.

His interests lie elsewhere. If there is a clue to his attitude to the law, it is to be found in the years he spent first during the war and then in 1945 to 1950 as Junior Counsel to the Treasury. During that time he learnt a great deal about the ways of bureaucracy, and as a result most lawyers feel that he is more aware than any Lord Chief Justice in recent times of the necessity of guarding the rights of the individual against the State.

If that is so, Lord Parker will certainly agree with the famous opinion expressed by Lord Atkin in 1942. "In Britain," Lord Atkin said, "amid the clash of arms, laws are not silent. They may be changed but they speak the same language in war as in peace. It has always been one of the pillars of freedom, one of the principles of liberty for which on recent authority we are now fighting, that judges are no respecters of persons and stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by executive, alert to see that any coercive action is justified in law."

Manners make planners, Lord Parker once said referring to the way administrators should deal with the citizen. In fact, where an individual suffers at the hand of the State, he will uphold the principle of law which demands that courts shall hold the balance between the State and the citizen.

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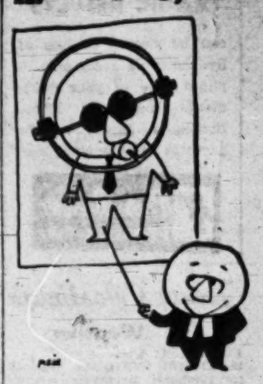
From the Observer, London

ELI — By Mok



"Eli says he calls his patent the "hula-plug"—and the Government has agreed to let journalists buy it without luxury tax."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Help for Border Villages

Hatzofe (National Religious) emphasizes the urgency of State assistance to the border villages damaged by the recent Syrian bombardment. "People tend to forget," the paper says, "that these settlements in the north are the outposts that defend the centre, the south — the entire country.

"It is clear, therefore," continues the paper, "that the problems of the consolidation of those settlements and their equipment, with all the means of defence and communication they require, are not a matter of the usual financial demands of this place or that... but are problems involving the security of the entire country.

Herut says that the West's present methods of combatting Communist expansion by military alliances and large expenditures have been unsuccessful. What is required, the paper declares, is a new approach. "Today," the paper goes on, "there is already a certain measure of cooperation between Israel — which is the only representative of Western moral values in our area — and the countries of the Black Continent, which are the main objective of Communist aspirations.

"Instead of seeking useless agreements and allies whom history itself has condemned to death, the West," **Herut** goes on, "would do better if it enabled Israel to fulfil her historic mission as the natural defender of the oppressed peoples. Such a revolutionary change of policy and orientation would improve the atmosphere in this part of the world and create an ideological bloc that could take the initiative away from Communist agents."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) condemns the "Davar" criticism of the Minister of Development's planned tour of the Far East as "a deliberate attempt to undermine the foundations of the partnership in the Government," while **Haboker** (General Zionist) discusses dissensions between Mapai and Mapam on the above and other topics.

Davar (Histadrut) warns against any reduction in the allocation for the redemption of Israel State Bonds in the new budget; **Ha'aretz** (non-party) supports the demand of the citrus growers for a higher rate of exchange for their exports; and **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) advocates the continuance of the co-operative form of ownership and administration in passenger transport.

Readers' Letters

DOSH CARTOON

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I think that Dosh's cartoon on German films — "To Show or Not to Show" (your issue of today) — is the best he has ever drawn.

Yours, etc.
L. M.

(Name and Address Supplied,
Jerusalem, December 15.

ELIEZER BEN YEHUDA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — "The Tongue of the Prophets" by Robert St. John should be a must on the reading schedule of every one living in Israel so that they will become acquainted with the father of the Hebrew language, Eliezer Ben Yehuda. Mr. St. John writes in a style which makes you feel that you are living with the people about whom he writes.

Perhaps if this book had been widely read in this country, there would have been a larger audience at the 100th Commemoration Service held in the Wise Auditorium at the Hebrew University on Tuesday, December 9.

Yours, etc.
(Mrs.)
BESSIE H. FREEDMAN
Jerusalem, December 12.

PEN FRIEND

DIANE GRIFFITHS, 17, of 13 Kinkora Road, Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, interested in classical music and reading, is seeking an English-speaking pen friend.

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The Education Officer, The British Council,
12 Idelson Street, P.O.B. 3302, Tel Aviv.
Tel. 28041/2
Entries and fees must arrive at the above address before January 3, 1959. No entries can be accepted after that date.

TO NORWEGIAN CITIZENS IN ISRAEL
All Norwegian citizens in Israel are hereby requested to register with the Norwegian Legation, 21 Hess Street, Tel Aviv, immediately, in person or in writing.

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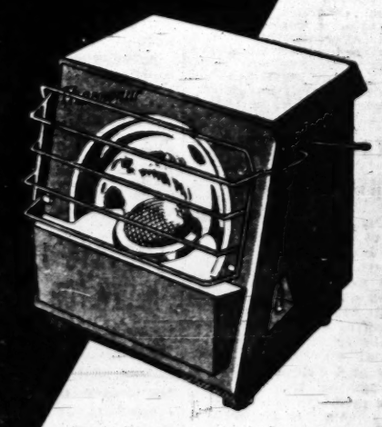
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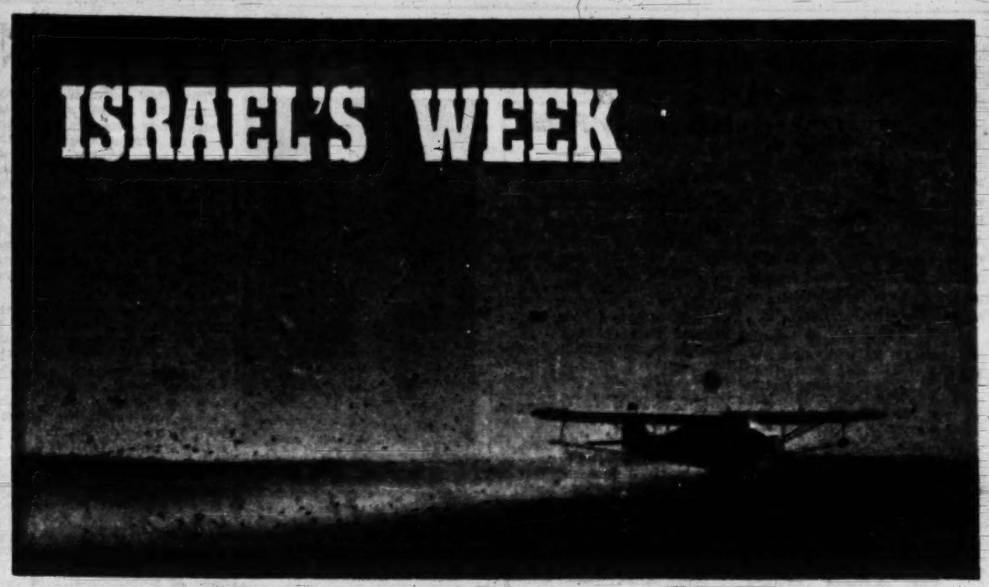
ISRAEL'S WEEK



UN Appeal

THE only outcome of Israel's appeal to the Security Council against Syrian aggression was the announcement that the Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. Dag Hammerskjold, would discuss this subject during his forthcoming Middle East tour. This made for considerable disappointment in Israel. While no one expected the U.N. to declare war on Syria, any move which brings Mr. Hammerskjold further into the picture is automatically considered by the man-in-the-street here as a negative result.

Official Israel circles were quick to point out that three things have to be considered in connection with the Security Council debate. First, unless Israel wanted either not to react at all or else retaliate immediately, she had no other choice but first to seek redress at the United Nations. Second, the appeal to the Security Council was made without exaggerated hopes and expectations, since Israel was aware of the threat of a Soviet veto hanging over any resolution to which the Arabs might object. Third, the debate at least enabled Israel's delegate to bring the case before the U.N. and to warn the United Arab Republic of the consequences of continued acts of aggression.

Political observers here saw a clear connection between the unwillingness of the American delegate at the Security Council to condemn Syrian aggression more firmly and the current visit to the Middle East of Mr. William Rountree, the Assistant Secretary of State. It was noted that Mr. Rountree stressed and stressed again that he wanted to improve relations between the U.S. and the Arabs — and, as if to "prove" his friendly intentions, he demonstratively excluded Israel from his itinerary.

What apparently brought about Mr. Rountree's visit was Washington concern over increasing Communist influence in Baghdad, on the one hand, and Nasser's efforts to convince the West that he is the only possible alternative to a Communist takeover in Iraq, on the other. It is understood that Israel officials and diplomats pointed up the fallacy of this thesis in their talks with their Western counterparts. If Nasser — as he claims to the Americans — is really concerned by the Communist inroads in Iraq, it is up to him to counter them not by trying to take over Iraq himself, but by putting an end to the subversive activities of his agents in Baghdad. If Kassem was not so busy thwarting plots hatched by Nasser, he could devote more attention to Communist subversion.

DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE SECURITY COUNCIL debate on Syrian aggression was shared by most Israelis, though officials claimed they had not expected anything to come of the debate... **THE CREW OF THE MASSOUDA**, which mistook Haifa for Beirut, was released and transferred to Egypt.

A DISPUTE OVER THE BUDGET for the 1959/60 fiscal year developed inside the Government coalition... **THE "$100 FOR TRAVELLERS"** arrangement bogged down in a mesh of complicated and confused regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF BUS COOPERATIVES was recommended by a Histadrut appointed committee.

LOCUST INVASION threatened crops in the Negev, was met with offensive measures.

THE PRESS PROTESTED restrictions imposed by various new regulations.

UN Patrol

THE Israel Cabinet, meanwhile, discussed the security situation along the Syrian border. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion reported on measures taken to help protect life and property in nearly 30 farm settlements particularly vulnerable to Syrian artillery fire from across the border. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization asked Israel to agree to some U.N. patrolling of the sensitive sections of the Syrian border. Israel agreed, and this week U.N. observers and Israel liaison officers began these joint patrols.

The Syrian position in the demilitarized zone, inside Israel territory, from which Mrs. Joyce Doran, wife of the British Air Attaché, was killed some weeks ago, has not yet been removed. As had often happened before, the Syrians simply failed to comply with the U.N. request that the position be removed, and the U.N. proved helpless to do anything about it.

$ Fumble

THE experts of the Ministry of Finance have been hard at work trying to devise a suitable formula to implement the decision to permit travellers abroad to purchase freely $100 at a rate of IL2.400-2.600 per dollar.

When the announcement was made, it immediately set off pressure to recognize IL-2.500 as the rate of the dollar for owners of Government dollar-linked bonds. To avoid this difficulty, the Ministry of Finance has come up with a complicated system whereby owners of foreign currency deposits from German restitution payments are supposed to be the formal source of those free dollars for travellers. However, they cannot sell the currency direct to the buyer. First they have to buy foreign securities, which they can then sell to the traveller, who in turn will sell these securities to the banks against foreign currency — up to $100 per person — for travel expenditures abroad. Bankers say this system is so cumbersome that very few people are expected to avail themselves of the new privilege.

Tax Facts

THE Interministerial Economic Committee passed on to the Cabinet a IL1,500m. budget for the 1959/60 fiscal year in what has become a public debate on the structure of revenue and expenditure.

Without the self-supporting postal, railroad and ports services, the total budget adds up to IL1,312 million, about IL90m. more than the current budget. The ordinary budget will be IL820m. which is IL56 more than this year. Thus, theoretically the development budget has also been proportionally increased, but in fact, after deducting payments of debts and earlier financial undertakings, of the IL483m. intended for development, only about IL370m. will be spent for that purpose.

This was one of the two main points of the dispute. Both left-wing parties, and particularly Ahdut Ha'avoda, press for higher allotments for development purposes, claiming that the new allocations actually represent cutbacks and pointing out that they would mean postponing such important projects as completion of the Beersheba - Dimona railway for another year.

The other bone of contention is on the revenue side. Both Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda demand that a larger share of the income come from direct taxes and less from indirect taxation, which they claim works out to the detriment of small wage earners. Mapam, moreover, wants a steeper income tax scale.

This demand, however, runs counter to the advice of foreign economic experts, who have advised to reduce direct taxes and increase indirect taxes for two reasons: to provide an incentive for harder work and higher earnings (without paying unduly high taxes on such additional income), and at the same time to siphon off excessive purchasing power through higher indirect taxes.

Bus Facts

ISRAEL'S bus cooperatives enjoy a very enviable position: the profits are theirs while the troubles are the Government's.

Egged, the big interurban cooperative, has 1,260 buses and 2,400 members, but although it is a cooperative, it also employs about 1,400 hired drivers and maintenance workers. The ratio at Tel Aviv's Dan co-op is: 600 buses, 1,100 members and 900 hired employees.

Hardly a year passes without some kind of committee or commission being appointed to investigate the bus cooperatives. Everybody complains that the companies enjoy all the benefits of a monopoly without the duties and restraints imposed on public utilities.

Almost a year ago, the Histadrut appointed an investigation committee which found that some drivers made as much as IL700 net per month, and that 42 per cent of the members earned take-home pay of IL-500 or more. Members have since increased their own salaries despite sharp objections on the part of the Ministry of Transport and the Histadrut, with which the cooperatives are affiliated. The system is very simple: the cooperatives set their own work norms, for which they pay an average normal salary. However, these norms are very low and therefore each member has a large number of overtime hours for which he receives extra pay. In addition, members receive various extra benefits, ranging from company-paid subscriptions to newspapers and even encyclopaedias to housing projects built with company assistance.

This good life is financed by sums that should be put aside for depreciation. The cooperatives can always rely on Government subsidies (Egged received IL2.5m. in the 1957-58 fiscal year, Dan received IL1.5m.) and in low-interest long-term Government credits for the purchase of new buses. Government "investment" in new buses in the past several years is estimated at IL20m., almost half of the invested capital of the bus cooperatives.

Thus in June this year, within the framework of his general effort to bring some order into the economic enterprises affiliated with the Histadrut, its Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, again appointed a public committee, headed by Haifa Mayor Abba Khoushy, to study suggestions for the nationalization of the bus cooperatives. This week, the committee completed its work and — by a majority decision — recommended that the buses should be owned by a Public Transportation Authority.

The committee recommended the establishment of one national company — owned 50 per cent by the Government, 10 per cent by the Histadrut and 40 per cent by the present cooperatives — and two regional companies owned 30 per cent by the Government, 20 per cent by the local municipalities, 10 per cent by the Histadrut and 40 per cent by the present cooperatives.

As could have been expected, the cooperatives opposed the proposition right away. They claimed that such a set-up involved an "inevitable failure" and said that rather than agree to such new arrangements, they would sell out entirely.

Piper aircraft of the Plant Protection Department at work spraying locust swarms in the northern Negev this week.

Press Fire

THE sniping between the Government and the press, which has been carried on for several years (often led by Attorney General Haim Cohn), broke into open firing in three areas of dispute.

First was the instruction issued by the Administration of Courts abolishing the practice of permitting court reporters to inspect the files of the cases on trial.

Second was the long-standing dispute between the Presidium of the Knesset and the Parliamentary Correspondents dealt with in the Parliamentary Report below.

Third, and most important, was the instruction issued by the Civil Service Commission to all Government employees, forbidding them to disclose to the press any information — even unrestricted — which had come to their knowledge in the line of duty. The Civil Service Commissioner met the Editors Committee and promised to review his directives, but two days later his minister, namely Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, supported the original instructions and announced that he would meet with the editors to iron out the issue.

KURDS ARE DECISIVE FACTOR IN MID-EAST

By Amnon Bartur

THE week's persistent reports of unrest among Iraq's Kurdish minority of over a million seem a little premature, although it is now fairly clear that a showdown will be unavoidable if Nasserist or other Arab nationalist elements gain the upper hand in Baghdad.

Brigadier Abdul Karim Kassem is caught between two equally dangerous fires: should he decide to give in to mounting pressures from the Arab nationalists in his own ranks — who comprise most of the non-Communist intelligentsia and not a few army officers — the Kurds will certainly react most violently under the tough Mullah Mustafa el-Barazani and with the unqualified help of the Communists. This seems to be the real import of Monday's unconfirmed reports that tens of thousands of Kurds were "besieging Baghdad."

Aside from their numerical strength and well-known prowess, the Kurds of Iraq live where the country's richest oilfields, like Kirkuk and Arbil, are located. Mullah Mustafa, who is said to command a considerable following in some predominantly Kurdish army units, is also a General in the Soviet Army and can rely on the unqualified support of Moscow, which is pledged to aid to an independent Kurdistan.

The outlook for neighbouring Turkey and Iran is no less dim. Serious Kurdish unrest in Iraq would certainly have repercussions in these two countries, whose respective Kurdish minorities are no less nationalistic. This is what makes the Kurds one of the decisive factors in Middle East life and politics: their influence extends far beyond the Arab sphere, where they now stand as the main bulwark against Nasserist hegemony in Iraq and ultimately the whole of the Arab world.

The People, The Land

The exact number of Kurds in their mountainous homeland on the Iranian-Turkish-Iraqi borders is not known, partly because of the tendency of their host countries to minimize their significance, and the fact that Turkey, which has the largest Kurdish minority, does not recognise their existence as a separate community. But most experts agree that there are all in all some five million Kurds.

The Kurds of Iraq number about 1.1m. and are the largest national minority in the country, forming about a fifth of the population. They are divided into many tribes, some of them still nomadic, but the majority live in villages where they farm and raise cattle. A few are city artisans and manual labourers, while others are employed in government offices or serve in the armed forces.

National consciousness among the Kurds is quite recent, and tribal feeling is still stronger than nationalism among Kurds living in places removed from centres of political activty. Against this, however, are the following factors:

- The spread of education and the refusal of most educated Kurds to assimilate into the dominant Arab or Turkish culture. Educated in Arab and Western institutions, these intellectuals remained loyal to their original culture and tradition and are striving to revive and renew them.
- The movement of many Iraqi Kurds to cities, where they pursue various occupations they shunned in the past. This encounter with a dominant alien culture has increased their national consciousness.
- The political events which took place in the Kurdish region of Iran after the last World War, when the Kurds were able to disengage themselves from Iranian domination and proclaim a short-lived Kurdish Republic in Mahabad, not far from the Iraqi border.

The Kurds' demand for the establishment of an independent state in Kurdish regions formerly under Ottoman rule dates back to the end of World War One, when Kurdish societies in Cairo and Constantinople managed to persuade the Supreme Allied Council in Paris to acknowledge the Kurds' right to form a state of their own. This was given expression in the Treaty of Sevres.

Though the Treaty was never implemented, it left a deep impression on the Kurds of Iraq and strengthened their faith in the justice of their cause. The Kurdish Question thus played an important role in Iraq's political development, occupying the successive Baghdad governments ever since Iraq's independence. The Kurds have staged several revolutions, demanding internal reforms, autonomy and sometimes complete separation. Mullah Mustafa el-Barazani was the third rebel leader to stage such revolts; he was preceded by Sheikh Mahmoud of Sulelmaniyya and his brother Sheikh Ahmad el-Barazani, who led a number of uprisings during the British Mandate.

Shaded area shows Kurdish "state," which extends to four countries.

Two Kurds near their new (pre-revolution) homes in North Iraq.

July Coup

Few of the Kurds' demands for reform were met by the Baghdad authorities. However, they did allow the establishment of schools where the language of instruction is Kurdish, formed law courts where cases were heard in Kurdish, threw the civil service open to Kurds and generally agreed to some administrative, social and economic reforms in the Kurdish regions.

After Mullah Mustafa's defeat at the hands of the Iraqi Army over 11 years ago and his subsequent flight to the Soviet Union, the situation in Iraqi Kurdistan remained quiet, at least on the surface. Reports of imminent unrest came, curiously enough, on the eve of the July 14 *coup d'etat* in Baghdad, which allegedly affected Kurdish elements in the Army. Two things may have caused this unrest: the Iraq-Jordan Federation in February and the campaign of propaganda and incitement which Cairo started in December and intensified in May of this year with the inauguration of Kurdish broadcasts from Cairo. The Kurdish delegation to the so-called Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Cairo last December painted a black picture of the plight of Kurds in Iraq and did not fail to lament the lot of their brethren in Persia and Turkey — also members of the Baghdad Pact. (Incidentally, the Kurdish spokesman gave his own estimate of the overall number of Kurds—11,000,000.)

Decisive Influence

Whatever the worth of latest reports from some Arab capitals, it can no longer be contested that the Kurds of Iraq have become one of the decisive factors in shaping not only Iraqi but Arab and Middle Eastern policies in general. The new Baghdad Constitution stipulates that Arab and Kurds are equal partners in Iraqi society, and the new regime has more than adequate Kurdish representation. While it is impossible to confirm the story that Kassem himself is of Kurdish origin, the new Iraqi Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdul Jabbar Jomard, is a Kurd; the Minister of Transport, Baba Ali, is the son of Sheikh Mahmoud, and one member of the three-man Sovereignty Council, Khaled el-Naqshabandi, is also of Kurdish origin. Both Sheikh Ahmad Barazani, Mullah Mustafa's brother, and the nationalist poet Goran, were allowed to return to Iraq from their exile.

Iraq's Kurdish leaders have expressed their loyalty to the new regime in Baghdad, but have made it clear that they will settle for nothing less than internal autonomy, while their long-term demand is for complete independence within a separate Kurdish Republic. Much of the uneasiness felt in Teheran during the past few weeks over the situation in Baghdad had to do with fear of possible repercussions of the resurgence of the Kurdish nationalist movement after the July coup, especially since the attitude of Kassem's regime on the subject is still not clear.

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

TO SPEAK OR NOT TO SPEAK

TO know or not to know. To speak or not to speak. To write or not to write. These questions have been piling up in the Knesset and elsewhere during the past week and more.

The Police has received instructions—curiously enough, from the Attorney General—not to reveal the names of persons suspected of crimes before these have been charged in open court. There was also an implied reminder that the Police has no business, say, to announce details of the successful capture of smugglers until a court has declared that the people caught really were smugglers, and the whole thing not some hideous and incredible misunderstanding. There has of course always been a law concerning contempt of court which covers this point, but it had been interpreted more liberally in recent years.

Even court files have been closed to reporters who must either be present in court during a hearing, or do without the knowledge of what happened. Discussing this point in the Knesset this week, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, said he was amazed that these files had been available up to now. It is technically impossible to send reporters to all hearings, and if in future we must not benefit by the judges' notes—we shall simply have inaccurate information instead of accurate. Not to know.

Hard on the heels of this came the renewed instructions to Government officials that they are not permitted to pass on any item of information, however insignificant, which they have obtained in the course of their duties, unless specifically authorized to do so. Not to speak.

• • •

IT is really just accident that it was also during the past week that the latest Knesset alternations have finally been completed, and the new and far more stringent restrictions on the press were announced. An incidental victim of the ruling will be this column, whose writer will no longer be admitted to either the press box or the lobby. Not to write.

• • •

AGAIN it is a coincidence that it was the Civil Service law regulations with regard to political activities that should have come up for debate this week. It could fairly be argued that this, like all the other points raised above, is simply the old problem of not pouring out the baby with the bath water. It is customary to impose some restrictions on public servants in respect to electioneering. A member of the public belonging to an opposition group will not have full confidence in the non-partiality of a senior official whom he hears inveighing passionately against his party at a public meeting. And on the other hand Government morale will be affected if employees take part in violent anti-Government campaigns. There was a wide area of agreement between members of all parties on the need to ban such appearances for certain categories of public servants, though not on the specific categories to be banned.

Yet if we are to go to logical extremes we shall be in trouble. Mr. Yigal Alon, for Ahdut Ha'avoda, for instance, made a reasonable plea that we cannot afford to exclude our 55,000 trained and qualified civil servants from all political activity. They are entitled to be enrolled in a political party, and he supports this as a sign that they take an active interest in the welfare of the State; he feels that even the most senior of them should be allowed to take part in internal party activities, including their governing bodies. (In a small country, of course, this is likely to make them just as suspect in the eyes of a part of the public as any election speech.) On the other hand, he thinks they should be forbidden to speak on political matters, not only in public, but as regards "silent propaganda," which is interpreted to mean private talks on party matters, or to persuade people to join their party.

To this Mr. Moshe Kolmer (Poel Hamizrahi) observed pertinently "You will have to send detectives."

Will senior officials really agree that they may not talk politics with their friends? Do we want more laws that cannot be enforced? Do we want endless allegations of illicit "secret propaganda"?

• • •

THERE is a much closer connection than might be assumed at first glance between this problem and that of information given to the press or public by Government officials, which formed the subject of two motions for the agenda on Wednesday. Mr. Y. Bader (Herut) and Miss E. Wilenska (Communists) protested against what they termed a new assault on the freedom of the press. Miss Wilenska even contrived an argument that claimed that the new ban was the retort of Mapai to its inability to change the election system. Having failed to oust them by dominating gally Mapai was now trying to oust them by dominating public opinion in this way.

Mr. Ben-Gurion approached the heart of the matter when he said that this ban was not concerned with the freedom of the press, but the responsibilities of public servants. They have access to privileged information not available to other people, he said, and therefore it is not their private property to give away as they please. He added "If anybody asks me a question and I refuse to answer, it is absurd to say I have committed a crime." But it was Mr. Ben-Gurion himself who instituted the practice of meetings with newspaper editors, because he discovered that not only the best, but absolutely the only way of ensuring responsible and accurate reporting on delicate matters is to give full information to responsible people.

It is precisely this right to give accurate information to responsible journalists that is being taken away from other public servants. No system of press officers can ever replace ten minutes' talk with a man who has been carrying out a job and has a story to tell. No system of press officers can convince the suspicious—and they are legion, for some of our papers consider it their principal duty to suspect all Government actions — that ugly secrets are not being covered up. Once more it is a matter of the baby and the bath. There are many "facts" from political negotiations to Mr. X's income tax returns, that cannot and must not be revealed. But need the official in charge of the opening of the new clinic for Beduin in Beersheba really refuse to reveal the time and place of the opening, as he did this week, for fear of breaking the law?

The Government is an important part of the fabric of life in Israel — some say much too important. If we are to know of its work only through official mouthpieces we shall not only have no effective, informed criticism of its weaknesses and ineptitudes, but little news of its progress and successes. Papers hate official hand-outs that go to all the press, and tend to drop them in the waste-basket. We shall have nothing but empty accusations of inefficiency, not backed up by facts, and bootleg information full of inaccuracies.

Surely the law now being enforced was intended to make it possible to penalize civil servants who give out harmful information. Any other interpretation means that we may have enough confidence in our civil servants to allow them to rule us or arrest us, but not enough to let them speak to us. And is this fear that our officials have no elementary sense of responsibility not also behind the wish for excessive legislation concerning their political activities? It is not the freedom of the press that is at stake here. The press can take care of itself. But certainly there will be waning confidence in a Government that does not train and trust its servants.

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 21 — DECEMBER 28
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LYDDA) AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Dec. 21	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1830	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON Dec. 22	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
Tues. Dec. 23	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0815	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2140	B.E.A.	Nicosia (Special Flight)
Wed. Dec. 24	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Rome, London
	0800	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Cologne, Amsterdam
	1700	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
Thurs. Dec. 25	0615	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1000	SABENA	Athens Vienna, Brussels
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
FRI. Dec. 26	0600	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0900	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
FRI.	26 Dec.	Theodor Herzl	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

PELTOURS

(1st Aviv: 39 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 67681 (6 lines)
Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4313/7
Haifa: 23 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4561/7
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel.981060
Hamat Gan (Agent): 26 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71366
Lydda Airport Tel.971139
Eilat Tel. 220

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Immigration Loan Is Essential Stopgap

By Arie Hauslich

DECEMBER wage packets all over Israel will be slimmer than usual when the first contributions to the IL30m. Immigration Loan are deducted from all but the lowest salaries. Why has it been found necessary to launch this loan, particularly when we remember that in the year subsequent to the Sinai campaign about 80,000 immigrants were absorbed without such special measures?

Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Director of the Jewish Agency's Information Department, explains that in drawing up its programme for 1959 the Government - Jewish Agency Coordinating Committee, the body responsible for immigration planning, had based its calculations on 20,000-24,000 newcomers and planned accordingly. These immigrants were expected to come in the main from Poland, North Africa and Persia. Suddenly another East European country decided to permit the reunion of families in Israel and the picture changed overnight: an additional 18,000 immigrants in 1959 would bring the total for that year to nearly 40,000. Yet another East European country may soon be permitting Jews to emigrate, so the figure may rise even above that.

Immigrants from East Europe arriving in Haifa this month. Photo by Rubinger

Clearing Ma'barot

The situation was complicated even further by previous commitments to continue efforts for the fuller absorption of previous immigration waves. The programme for clearing the *ma'barot* had to go on and the permanent housing programmes already commenced had to be completed. The original 1959 immigration and absorption plan was based on not increasing debts outstanding to housing contractors, transport companies and other bodies and firms assisting in immigration and immigrant absorption. To expect these creditors to permit substantial debt increases was unrealistic and thus the Coordinating Committee was faced with the danger of bringing immigrants into a vacuum, where there would be neither homes nor work possibilities for them. Accordingly it was decided to mobilize IL50m. in order to keep the wheels turning and enable the work of immigrant absorption to go on. If it is realised that the immediate cost of bringing a family to Israel and taking care of them during their initial period in the country is IL3,000-4,000 and that the total cost of absorbing a family averages between IL20,000-24,000, it can be seen that the IL50m. can be little more than a stopgap — though the immigration planners feel it to be a very important stopgap.

How will the IL20m. raised in Israel be spent? IL10m. will enable the Housing Section of the Ministry of Labour to start work on a further 6,000 dwellings.

IL4,750,000 is earmarked for bringing the immigrants to Israel.

IL3,250,000 will go on initial integration expenses — mainly food during the first few days or weeks in Israel, temporary accommodation, transportation from the port, etc.

IL1,750,000 will be spent on providing facilities for those wishing to settle on the land — mostly in existing *moshavim*.

IL250,000 goes to Youth Aliya.

The IL30m. expected from Jewry abroad will be raised by appeals — in other words it will take the form of a gift rather than a loan. In view of the recent dropping off in appeal contributions, however, particularly in the U.S., the sum would appear to be a difficult objective to attain. Mr. Rivlin explains that Special Appeals are being launched for this purpose. In the U.S., Dr. Dov Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, this week addressed a conference of U.J.A. leaders who called for "immigration" contributions to the tune of $100m. An emergency conference would soon be held in Canada and European appeal leaders would convene next month for an emergency conference in Vienna, where they will be in a position to study the problems of East European immigration at first hand. Whether these steps will raise the necessary money remains to be seen, of course, but there is no doubt that the fact that Israel's citizens are themselves putting up IL30m. is an important psychological lever.

Asked about a possible alternative to the loan, Mr. Rivlin points out that it would have been necessary to obtain commercial loans at interest rates far above the 4½ per cent being offered on the Immigration Loan and these would probably have been for shorter periods than the eight years of the current loan.

How will the Immigration Loan be repaid? No details are yet available, but since it was underwritten by Bank Leumi and guaranteed by the Government, there is little cause for worry — particularly as it is dollar-linked.

Creating Employment

If, as can be seen, the money raised in Israel will be devoted to solving the most immediate problems, the response to the overseas appeals will go to consolidate the immigrants' position. For instance, no part of the IL20m. is specifically destined for the creation of employment possibilities, though of course some of the money spent on housing will provide work-days for building personnel. A part of the IL30m. raised abroad will, no doubt, be put to this use.

A large portion of the money must go to supplement the IL10m. of the Israel loan that is earmarked for housing. At an estimated IL6,000 per housing unit — a fairly conservative figure in view of constantly rising prices — the 6,000 units planned will cost IL36m., i.e. IL26m. above the earmarked portion of the Israel loan. In addition the new immigrants will create the need for various service centres — schools, polyclinics, hospital space, all of which cost money, but also provide employment. As it is still not clear when and exactly how much money will be forthcoming from overseas, exact budgeting has not yet been undertaken.

The big question regarding the future is whether the current Immigration Loan is a one-time effort, or whether each time there is an unexpected wave of immigrants the Israel citizen and the Jew abroad will be asked to dip their hands into their pockets.

Israel's "open door" policy remains unchanged, but the current experience has taught our immigration planners a lesson. It is not good enough to work on a year-by-year basis, estimating how many would come from which countries during the next 12-month period and budgeting accordingly. What must be done is to work on the basis of a continuing immigration of 40,000-50,000 souls each year, since the past has shown that even when one year falls below this figure, the next often tops it. It is only this kind of realistic immigration budgeting that can avoid further emergencies.

But even over this sounder planning hovers a huge question mark — the future of the three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Personality Profile

Zalman Aranne

"I DO not like to teach and I do not like to make speeches, but I like to lecture," says Zalman Aranne, the Minister of Education. This sounds like the creed of a university professor, but Aranne is not the professorial type. His interest in studies has the passionate and temperamental flare rather than the cool tint of the scholar.

His love for neatly turned phrases, for proverbs and witticisms is for him more than a form of expression, but a characteristic way of thought. To his interlocutor he looks the type of the Russian student of pre-revolutionary days who is to be found frequently in the high ranks of Israel's old guard.

Aranne's reminiscences, recently published in the Mapai weekly "Hapoel Hatzair," show that today's Minister, approaching his 60th year, has not changed radically since the period of the Kerensky and Lenin revolutions which he followed with passionate interest, building up his belief in Zionism against the rising tide of Bolshevism.

Russian Days

He recalls the colours of the Russian landscape, the atmosphere of his native town and the faces of the people during heated ideological discussions. He recounts wistfully his experiences during the revolution, a narrow escape at the murderous hands of bandits in a railroad carriage, a night spent with a friend waiting for the fateful knock at the door, the other events of his life in the Zionist-Socialist underground in Soviet Russia.

All these reminiscences read like sketches for short stories, and the penchant for irony is there throughout.

The beliefs of his youth have not changed either. "The end does not justify the means," remains Aranne's central creed along with the belief in Zionism and socialism that fired him with enthusiasm when he was a student.

"The language of my childhood was Yiddish, the language of my youth, Russian, and the language of my maturity, Hebrew," is how Aranne sums up his development. Yiddish phrases and a Russian accent spice his Hebrew occasionally to this day.

The son of a ritual slaughterer in the city that is now Stalino, Aranne studied until the age of 16 in different *Yeshivoth*, then passed extern examinations to enter the "Academy of Theoretical Sciences" and finally chose to study agriculture at the University of Kharkov because he wanted to come to this country. He spent three years at the university, from which he was expelled as "social ballast" because of his membership in the Zionist Socialist party, then devoted some time to pedagogical studies and served as a teacher in one of Russia's Yiddish schools before crossing the Latvian border illegally on his way to Palestine.

He arrived here at last in 1926. The *Yishuv* was then going through a major economic crisis, and there was nothing he could do but join the sizeable army of unemployed. "How hungry we were," he recalls. After some months of total unemployment, he worked for a year and a half on buildings and roads, then like many of his comrades in what is now the Histadrut's old guard, became closely concerned with the building of the framework for the Labour Federation and later the State.

Aranne held the key post of Mapai party secretary and he early became a member of the Histadrut's Executive Council, but his main interest remained adult education and to this day he finds that his greatest achievement was getting the Histadrut Workers' Seminary established in 1946. It is the institute in which the labour movement prepares young people for leadership in a course concerned as much with general education as with labour ideology and problems.

Key Posts

Aranne has been a Knesset Member from the first, he has served as chairman of its Security Committee, he was in the Cabinet before. But all these were just occupations he says, while education is creative work. His central interest is in people and human relations, and our schools, he feels, are the main instrument for bringing together the different communities that have converged on Israel during the past decade. His humanitarian approach, socialist though not Marxist, exerts a deep influence on his general views on education.

The first decade of the State was spent putting together our primary education system. "It is now on the rails," says Aranne, "and we have set up the locomotive that will carry it along." The second decade must be devoted to secondary education. Here the locomotive has not yet been built, and the direction lies in a proper balance between vocational and academic training.

At the threshold of the second decade, we begin to realize the immense possibilities, and simultaneously the grave problems, of our educational work. In the beginning, when compulsory education was proclaimed, quantity loomed large. More schools, more teachers, more building, more equipment were the order of the day. Now we perceive that the "westernization" of a big part of the community, the fitting of tens of thousands of young people for a meaningful life in this country produces a host of pedagogical problems. They are only partly problems of technique. They also concern educational and scientific goals and touch on political, religious and national issues. Among these, according to the Minister, appears the task to imbue the young generations of Israel with "Jewish consciousness."

The Minister of Education must be aware of them all. It is not surprising that a man like Aranne, who sees here Israel's greatest challenge and opportunity, looks on the Ministry of Education as the greatest venture of his life.

GERDA LUFT

There Are Some Laws Against NOISE

By Aryeh Rubinstein

A RECENT news item reported that the Holon Municipality had requested milkmen to wear rubber-soled shoes, following complaints about the clatter of their footsteps as they delivered milk in the early morning hours. It is refreshing to see that the noise problem is not merely a subject for Letters to the Editor (quite a few of these have recently appeared in this paper, by the way) but that every once in a while something is actually done about it.

Noisy milkmen, of course, constitute only one source of undesirable noise. There are barking dogs, crowing cocks, blaring radios, sputtering motorcycles, raucous parties, exuberant children and banging shutters. And what reader is lucky enough never to have been awakened by the tooting of a taxi horn at one o'clock in the morning?

* * *

"No person shall sound a horn in a vehicle on an urban road, except to give a warning signal in order to prevent an imminent accident which cannot be prevented in any other manner, provided that the sounding of the horn shall not be prolonged or repeated more than is required under the circumstances."

Unless you live in Haifa, you may be excused for not knowing that there is such a law in Israel, so prevalent is the practice of horn blowing. But such a law indeed exists; specifically it is Regulation 52 of the Traffic Regulations, and its violation is punishable by a fine up to IL100.

Haifa Manners

It has been some time since I have been in Haifa, but a colleague tells me that Haifaites stop and stare if a driver honks his horn—and if a policeman is around he writes out a ticket.

The lack of interest often displayed by the authorities in combating noise makes it advisable for the citizen himself to know what anti-noise laws actually are on the books.

In addition to the law against horn blowing, there is the general provision of Section 230(j) of the Criminal Code that "any person who without lawful cause makes any noise or uproar to the disturbance of the tranquility of the public is guilty of a contravention and is liable to a fine of IL75.

Then there are municipal by-laws, which are somewhat more specific. Of the 20 municipalities in the country, 13 have general by-laws outlawing noise, while seven do not. The seven are Jerusalem, Beersheba, Bnei Brak, Hadera, Nazareth, Petah Tikva and Shefa Amr.

The wording of most of these by-laws is practically identical with that of Tel Aviv, which provides that "no person shall make or cause to be made any loud or continuous or repeated noise which constitutes a disturbance to a person living or working or present in the neighbourhood or to passers-by, whether the noise is made by musical instruments, by a loudspeaker, by tooting, by shouting, by banging or the like, or in any other manner."

A fine of up to IL100 is provided for violation of the by-law, but excepted from its provisions are workers in places licensed to carry on manufacture or commerce where the noise they make is essential to the performance of the work. Some by-laws also provide that "anyone who has a child in his care is required to prevent him from making noise as specified above."

Originally, the Tel Aviv noise ban was limited to the hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., but last year this was amended and the by-law is now applicable all day long. The Ashkelon by-law, however, which was approved this year, bans noise only between the hours 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Even Jerusalem, which—for reasons I have been unable to find out — does not have a general by-law against noise, does have some by-laws on the subject, although worded in such a manner as to limit their effectiveness.

First there is section 3(14) of the Municipal Code which forbids the playing of a gramophone, radio, loudspeaker or similar instrument "in a manner liable to disturb the rest of other persons." Then there is section 2(29) and (30), which declare to be a sanitary nuisance punishable by a fine of up to IL100 "anything which causes noise and which in the opinion of the inspector is liable to be injurious to health" or "which is liable to lead to irritation or injury to sight, smell or hearing..."

If all these anti-noise laws do exist, why are they not enforced — or not enforced more effectively and continuously?

Police View

A police official to whom I put this question answered: "The policeman reflects the public. It is not enough — in other words — for the law to be on the statue books: there must be strong public opinion interested in its enforcement.

Last summer, the head of the Haifa Traffic Police appealed to the public to cooperate in making Haifa a quiet town. Announcing that his force intended to clamp down on illegal honking of automobile horns, he urged the public to inform the police of the licence number of vehicles whose drivers sounded their horns unnecessarily.

This is the sort of thing that is needed. For if a person who complains about noise is regarded as a crank or a neurotic who prevents the police from attending to more important duties, many persons will prefer to suffer in silence. And then the police truthfully say to the brave soul who complains nevertheless: "Nobody on the street seems to mind but you!"

Strong public opinion would no doubt also result in a stiffening of the attitude of the courts to noise offenders. A few months ago there was a complaint about the noise from the band of the Mandarin Cafe in Jerusalem. Since the cafe's licence permitted it to be open and to have a band play until midnight no action could be taken by the Municipal Inspection Department. But it turned out that the band also played on Friday night, in violation of the terms of the licence. For this offence the Municipal Court Judge imposed a fine of only IL5!

Some readers will recall a decision by a Tel Aviv Magistrate last year to the effect that there is no lawful limit to the amount of noise a person may make on his own balcony. The Magistrate declared that "it is common nowadays to make noise without considering the feelings of neighbours, and there is no law against it."

Fortunately that gem of jurisprudence was reversed by the District Court, but what is amazing is that the Magistrate could have handed down such a dictum in the first place.

By-Law Needed

In Jerusalem the police take action on complaints against noise only between midnight and six a.m. If you complain at 11.30 p.m. that your neighbour's radio is blaring and he refuses to tone it down, the police will tell you that they cannot do anything before 12, says a police officer.

But the police are unable to cite any law or even a headquarters directive as the authority for this rule of thumb. Here, a municipal by-law along the lines of that of Tel Aviv, bolstered by a public opinion demanding its enforcement, is an urgent necessity.

An aspect of the noise problem which does not apply in most Western countries is noise in the early afternoon hours. Practically all shops and many offices are closed between one and four. People who work in these places go home for lunch and many of them take a nap—or try to.

It would seem that excessive noise between 1.30 and 3.30 (or two and four) in residential areas should be treated with more severity than at other hours. A shouting iceman or bell-ringing kerosene-hawker who may not be particularly disturbing at 10 a.m. becomes a positive nuisance at two.

Cities throughout the world have Leagues for Less Noise—perhaps that is the only solution in Israel as well if we want assurance that the necessary laws are passed and then effectively enforced.

Kremlin Cracks Down on Noisy Muscovites

By PRISCILLA JOHNSON

MOSCOW (NANA).—Residents of Moscow who have grown weary of the noises of the city are getting relief.

An Anti-Noise Station has been set up and city officials are discussing an Anti-Noise Inspection Commission to modulate blaring loudspeakers in parks and railway stations. It also will organize sales of earphones and sound regulators for TV and radio sets.

A big clamour over the anti-noise drive arose recently in Moscow's Literary Gazette after the chief of the City Anti-Noise Station, Professor S. Alexeyev, wrote the newspaper to add his voice to the mounting campaign for silence. Professor Alexeyev is an old hand at the problem. His book, "Research on Noises in the City of Moscow," was published in 1950.

Since then, a good deal has been done to make Moscow a quieter place in which to live. In September, 1956, the blowing of automobile horns was forbidden, and raids were subsequently initiated against "malicious violators of quiet."

Moscow is an extraordinarily silent city. Motor horns are forbidden, and in winter the carpet of snow serves to muffle traffic noises; the trolley buses operating from overhead wires are almost soundless, and, since the chief airport is 16 miles away, aeroplanes are seldom heard directly overhead. Hardly ever in Moscow does anybody hear a loudspeaker, an ambulance siren, a fire engine, or even a police whistle.

John Gunther: "Inside Russia Today"

There are people — nay, a great many people—who . . . are not sensitive to noise; but they are just the very people who are also not sensitive to argument, or thought, or poetry, or art in a word, to any kind of intellectual influence.

Schopenhauer: "On Noise"

Silence is beneficial not only to sanity, nervous equilibrium and intellectual labour, but also helps man to live a life that reaches to the depths and the heights.

Pope Pius XII to the Italian League Against Excessive Noise

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Rhodes Notebook

By Gerda L. Cohen

Shades of Armour and Armistices

WHEN the Italians occupied Rhodes after World War One they did an extremely good job of renovation on the Crusader port, whose ramparts now look brand new. They built a mock Crusader fortress for the local gendarmerie, another one for the main Post Office, and another, with ingenious concrete fantracery, for the municipality. In the same style — bar modifications for plumbing — they put the Gran Albergo delle Rosa, on a white beach stippled with peacock waves. Nowadays it is called the Hotel des Roses, pronounced to rhyme with 'noses' due to the influx of English-speaking clientele. A porter carried my rather woe-begone valise up a monumetal staircase which automatically shrank my voice to a whisper: "You have ...er important people staying here?" "Of course," he said with a slight edge of pity, unlocking the room.

It had a verandah big enough to play cricket on, a wardrobe evidently designed for the heroic gentlemen Bernini used to model, and a vast white bath suite where the plug didn't work. "In this room slept the Duke de Windsor," said the porter, relenting a little when he saw what an impression this made, "also Doctor Bunche." The veteran pageboy remembered that exactly ten years ago he'd been kept busy clearing ash-trays till gone midnight, because Doctor Bunche was a devil for work. Down the corridor, it appeared, the Egyptian colonels had their suite, with more fag-ends to remove.

The armistice talks between Israel and Egypt went on for six weeks, a boon to the management after so many German and Italian officers had left without paying their bills. Then, no sooner had the colonels gone back to Cairo, than a delegation arrived in red-and-white kefiyehs, for more argument with the Israel officers. "They were good at ping-pong," recalled a very suave, crinkly waiter who spoke the kind of Italian popular in Rhodes: verbless except for the infinitive, it compensated with rich oaths. (Shop-keepers have a good command of this dialect, invariably commencing with "Che vols pagare?" — "what do you want to pay?". And you may safely halve the price in mind, because for some convenient reason, Rhodians don't pay duty.)

12-Metre Mirror

After my porter had bowed himself out of the room, I examined it with some awe. Its dimension gave me a Gulliver's Travels sensation, particularly as the towel rail was high out of reach. Downstairs, a mirror about 12 metres long reflected a *tete-a-tete* of Greek parliamentarians.

Octopus candelabra sprouting limbs illuminated another, more intimate salon. "That's the Yellow Room," confided the crinkly waiter, who had somehow got hold of the idea I knew fluent Greek besides Italian, "now if only politicians could understand each other's language, there would be no wars." The hotel staff had devoted many yawning hours to the Yellow Room, supplying coffee, aspirin, chunks of ice, while the politicos argued.

The frontiers of Israel got their present peculiarities in the Yellow Room. If its decor had not been so jaundiced, perhaps... but one should not speculate. "Lack of oxygen," noted the waiter sadly, "is the cause of diplomatic misfortune." (At least, I think his Italo-Greek meant roughly that), "We always try to have this salon ventilated for conferences." Outside the tall window heaved an astringent, acid-blue sea, dwindling to flaxen blue round the toe of Turkey. Little houses like sugar cubes dotted the islets around Rhodes where the minarets flowered behind their rampart like a strange hollyhock.

Walk Before Breakfast

How could anyone spend all day conferring at the Hotel des Roses? "One of the colonels—a man with a black eye patch — went for a walk before breakfast," recalled the waiter. "Most of the time, mind you, they sat in the bar." Ten years ago, brandy cost an astronomical number of drachmae due to galloping inflation, and champagne had to be flown from Haifa by the United Nations, after a vain hunt all over Rhodes for something to toast the Armistice with Jordan. Today, the tavernas flow with retsina, which tastes of floorboards, and ouzo, which looks and costs like water but kicks like a mule — a polite mule. In the old city, behind a moat full of cannon-balls and bus tyres, you can find dens advertising "V.O. Wiski," real Scotch, acquired cheaply via the Sixth Fleet.

The Hotel des Roses, reputed headquarters of the Greek matriarchy, stocked every kind of liqueur known to Mediterranean man. But at breakfast, their cosmopolitan verve underwent a strange decline. Instead of the normal Greek breakfast of Turkish coffee, they served an Anglo-American equivalent: eggs, pain grille (toast to you) and marmalade. The most junior waiter I'd yet seen brought me plum jam. "Can I have marmalade?" "That is marmalade," he insisted, and no objection would budge him. Finally, the *maitre d'hotel* arrived to explain with offended dignity that marmalade was Greek for jam. I wonder how Dr. Bunche would have conciliated them.

The Israel Armistice Delegation at Rhodes. Seen above are (left to right) Mr. I. Sasson, Aluf Yigael Yadin, Dr. Walter Eytan, Rav Seren Aryeh Simon. Behind them is a Belgian colonel acting as orderly on behalf of the U.N. In the picture below is Colonel Sudki Jundi, head of the Jordan Armistice delegation, photographed at Rhodes with other Jordan officers and officials.

Dr. Yuri Yurushka Andreyevitch Zhivago ...If I'm Not Mistaken

By Ephraim Kishon

THE Intellectual Circle again met at "The Catacomb." While the lady of the house, a famous sculptress, served us hot and fragrant Turkish coffee, the conversation turned on the free import of cars. From there it switched to locally produced cars, then to monkey wrenches. Finally it came to rest on Dr. Zhivago.

"What a book!" — Bar Honig breathed dreamy-eyed. "What an opulence of thought, what unlimited command of the language...!"

"Spell-binding narrative, unparalleled, I think, in the annals of literature"—Professor Blitzer ruled. "So Russian, and yet so universal!"

"Silver-lined literature, no doubt about it"—our hostess opined, "especially in the literary parts."

"Bottomless depth of perception and superhuman forcefulness of enunciation" — Ben Zion Ziegler pointed out. "You simply can't put this book down once you take it up."

"I'm waiting for the French edition" — Engineer Glick blushed. "That's why I have not yet read the book. Actually what is it about?"

"It's about Dr. Zhivago," Bar Honig explained. "But it encompasses much more than that."

"That passage right in the beginning, when he's so eager, and everything is against him, remember?"—Ben Ziegler asked.

We assured him that indeed we remembered it. Could we ever forget such a passage?

"Well" — Ben Zion Ziegler went on. "When I reached that passage, I practically stopped breathing."

"Which passage is that?" — Glick asked. "Tell me, really."

"It's a fantastic passage"— I told him. "An extraordinary passage, if ever there was one. A dream."

"True," — Prof. Blitzer chipped in. "I'm still aquiver with Larissa Fyedorovitz' tragic journey..."

"I beg your pardon" — Bar Honig interrupted. "It's Larissa Fyedorovna, and it's a woman."

"Naturally," — our hostess supported him. "She's the sister of Vadniapin Nikolai Nikolaevitz Kwala."

"Come, come" — Ben Zion Ziegler scoffed. "Vadniapin Nikolai Nikolaevitz Kwala is the uncle of Anna Ivanovna Gromyko Antonina Alexandreva Tzuptzik."

"Just a moment" — thus Glick. "Just a moment..."

"I simply can't understand you, you must be out of your minds" — Bar Honig fumed. Anna Karenina Natasha Tzuptzik is the mother of Pavel Pavlovitz Jossip Komsomolskaya Pravda."

"Bay" — I said. "Have you read the book at all?!"

"Have I read Dr. Zhivago?! At least three times, my boy!"

"So what's it about?" Glick asked. "Please, tell me!"

"It's about Dr. Zhivago's struggle to find himself."

"What vision!"

"And the poems scattered throughout the book!"

"Excuse me, they are collected at the end of the book."

"Anyway, they are extraordinary poems. Real pearls!"

"All right" — thus Glick. "But what happens to Zhivago?"

"What happens? He asks what happens? What doesn't happen there, I'd like to know!"

"Still?"

"You can't explain all this in one breath" — I explained. "He suffers a great deal. That in any case, nothing is as it should be. But he can take it."

"Permit me to say, gentlemen, this is a deeply moving appeal to humanity's conscience!"

"And how!"

"But what happens in the book?" (Glick).

"Many things happen there. Everything happens to this man."

"I think Dr. Zhivago symbolises his generation's protest."

"What protest?" (G.)

"That things aren't what they ought to be, but what can you do?"

"In short: a stunning 'J'accuse!'"

"This generation's moral catechism!"

"A breath of liberty"

"A shout of anguish!"

My head suddenly started reeling and I felt my hand trembling, while my face grew livid like quenched lime. I rose to my feet.

"Friends" — I said in a hoarse voice. "I can't stand it any longer. I tried hard, but it's above my strength. I started reading Dr. Zhivago, but had to stop. You can kill me, but it's a bore. I have spoken. Here I stand, from here there's no retreating. You can do with me whatever you like, I don't care. Dr. Zhivago bored me stiff."

Shocked silence descended on our intellectual circle. Glick broke down first:

"I'm not waiting for the French edition at all" — he confessed. "I was lying. In fact I don't speak a word of French. I started reading Dr. Zhivago and reached page 26. Then I fell asleep..."

"As a matter of fact, that's an achievement not at all to be sneezed at." — Prof. Blitzer whispered with down-cast eyes. "It took all I have to read as far as page 11."

"I stopped at page 1."

Then we started dissecting the book from a new angle. This time it was a real pleasure. Upon my word, it would be worthwhile talking to the Nobel Prize jury. I'd give my eyeteeth to find out what page they reached.

By arrangement with Ma'ariv.

THE FIRST 'LUFTMENSCH'

RAHEL VARNHAGEN. THE LIFE OF A JEWESS. By Hannah Ahrendt. East and West Library (for Leo Baeck Institute), London. 222pp. 21s.

THE heroine of this book has been both the subject and object of a considerable amount of literature, beginning with her own voluminous correspondence, much of which is collected in the three volumes of her husband's (K.A. Varnhagen von Ense) "Buch des Andenkens" and his "Galerie von Bildnissen aus Rahels Umgang und Briefwechsel." These works alone, together with another volume, containing her correspondence with David Veit, her lifelong friend, are source material which must be any biographer's delight. Miss Ahrendt, who has made a name for herself in other fields, could be trusted to lend fresh colour to a familiar portrait.

One of the striking features of Rahel's letters is her superb command of the German language. One has to remember, for instance, that three years after she was born in 1771, a manual was published in Amsterdam which contained models of letters in Hebrew characters for various occasions, including such stilted specimens as *Erste Brief von ein Chosen an die Kalle* (First letter of a bridegroom to the bride), where the young lady is addressed as "Hochachtbare, in alle Tugend und Qualitaeten erfahren" ("Highly respected, versed in every virtue and quality"). In her early years, Rahel Levin Markus, too, used to write to her family in Juden-Deutsch and in Hebrew letters, but she dropped this style very soon. The change-over is significant of her break with Ghetto customs, but it also explains, to a certain extent, the dislocation in her own life and in that of many of her contemporaries.

Salon in a Garret

What are you doing? Nothing. I let life rain upon myself. Thus reads an entry of 1810 in Rahel's diary, one of many hitherto unpublished notes for which we must be grateful to Miss Ahrendt's diligent researches. This brief soliloquy is most revealing, for no more fitting symbol of her life and moods could be found than rain that "raineth every day," gentle sometimes, and sometimes a deluge. Yet, introspective as she was, she did not surrender unconditionally to her fate. Growing up in the finest period in the history of the "People of Poets and Thinkers," she attracted to her attic in Berlin most of the literary and political celebrities of the time. What, one asks, made her so attractive? She was neither beautiful nor rich, and a Jewess to boot, but she had a secret weapon, something which many of these aristocrats and statesmen, scholars and writers, apparently did not find in their wives and mistresses. It was the brilliance of her restless mind. Contemplative but vivacious, she applied it to her voracious reading as well as to her companions. The inspiration and grace of her conversation, and her ever-present empathy with others, became the source of her irresistible

RAHEL IN 1817

Hensel's Idealized Portrait of Rahel as a Young Girl

By Eugen Mayer

charm. *Books and the Man I sing*, she might have said with Pope.

Side by side with this conviviality, however, and with the incessant flow of her letters, went her introspection. She never tired of dissecting her own feelings and reactions, her friendships and her loves — a melancholy task, since she had few illusions left in her later years even about those who were privileged to share her bed. A collection of her observations, sometimes in epigrammatic form, but more frequently long-winded, would fill a volume no less stimulating than Schopenhauer's *Aphorismen zur Lebensweisheit*. In our own day, so competent a writer as Margarete Susmann has stressed Rahel's ability to cope with suffering and her persistent craving for truth, but few of her contemporaries saw behind the glittering façade. True, to Goethe, her idol, she was *eine schoene Seele*, and Heine, in a preface to his *Buch der Lieder*, feels reminded of the Biblical Rahel who weeps for her children, while the Prince de Ligne calls her (with a pun on the family name of Robert she had adopted) *Ange pour le coeur et Robert le diable pour l'esprit*. But such homage carries little weight when we read that after she had already elevated herself to the status of Antonie Friedrike Varnhagen, Wilhelm v. Humboldt referred to her as "the little Levy woman."

Escape from the Past

Much of all this is vividly brought out by Hannah Ahrendt, in whose comments one recognizes, beyond her thorough study of the subject, the workings of her own brilliant intellect. It was not her intention to write yet another book about Rahel, and she prefers, whenever possible, to let her speak for herself, to plead her own case. This method of demonstrating the various stages in the life of an historic character, by showing his attitude to a given situation, makes the narrative all the more instructive and indeed absorbing. But the background of her authentic portrait could not escape Miss Ahrendt's perceptive mind. This is especially evident in the first chapter where the stage is set for a debate on the Enlightenment, a debate which, in one form or another, was the *leitmotif* of Rahel's turbulent life.

"One does not escape Jewishness," the title of the last chapter of the book, reveals not only an objective fact of Rahel's experience, but also, though in a more positive sense, the biographer's own conviction. Rahel herself had used these same words in a letter to Veit, when she was 23 years old, but on other occasions she said: "I do not forget this shame for a single second," and "The Jew must be extirpated from us." She put an end to her "personal misfortune" in 1814, when, at the age of 43, she was baptized and married to Varnhagen. Twenty years later, in 1833, she died. The archetype of a *Luftmensch*, she had lost her bearings in the twilight of the Enlightenment.

History's Revenge

Baptism, of course, was the order of the day among "enlightened" Jews. Long after that, it was still considered the only solution of the Jewish question by so great a man as the historian Theodor Mommsen; and did not Herzl himself, three years before he wrote the *Judenstaat* play with the idea of mass-baptism for the younger generation? Yet, all this does not explain how a person of such intellectual honesty as Rahel undoubtedly was, could have sold her birthright to the *Zeitgeist* of a society with which she was disgusted.

It is even more difficult to assume that she could have been unaware of the change of atmosphere among Jews themselves, of their progress from mere receptive citizens of their new world to creative partners in their own right. As a child, she must have heard of the new "Free School," where the children of the ghetto received secular education. An ardent admirer of Mendelssohn's Bible translation, she had probably seen the Hebrew-German journal *Measef*, where the *Biurists* tried to bridge the old and the new generations, and where Hebrew translations of Klopstock and Goethe, but also of Anacreon, Petrarch and Confucius would have appealed to her literary taste. Moreover, Heine, in whom she saw her spiritual heir, was closely connected with the famous *Kulturverein* whose aims and publications must have come to her notice. Nor could the flood of pamphlets for and against emancipation of the Jews have failed to challenge her sense of justice. Even if all this left her unmoved, one would expect that Herder's deep insight into the meaning and the values of Judaism would have taught her a lesson.

We find no conclusive answer to such questions in Rahel's life story. To all appearances, she too eventually followed the line of least resistance and succumbed to the centrifugal forces of convention and expediency. And yet, on her deathbed she confessed that she would on no account wish to have missed the shame and misery of having been born a Jewess. Was she then incapable of drawing the only honourable conclusion? To this last question, Miss Ahrendt provides an answer on the very first page of her book where, in a few masterly strokes, she depicts the individual who fails to accept the bonds of history — "a hapless human being, *a schlemihl*."

Rahel herself would probably have approved of this verdict. It would have reminded her of a classic story by Adelbert von Chamisso, one of the visitors at her salon: it is called "Peter Schlemihl" and is the story of a man who sold his shadow.

The translation from the German manuscript which was completed more than 20 years ago, reads well. But the absence of an index in a book with so crowded a cast is a serious omission; and as a frontispiece, Weber's obviously life-like portrait of 1817 would have been preferable to Hensel's less known but somewhat idealised drawing (both reproduced on this page).

SALVADOR DALI: Premonition of Civil War
Reproduced from Olga Schatz's "Contemporary Art," reviewed below.

New Duggan

THREE'S COMPANY. By Alfred Duggan. Faber & Faber, London. 1958. 208 pp., 12s.

MR. Duggan here tells the story of the triumvirate which followed Caesar's death, beginning with a meticulous and colourful description of Sulla's funeral. He sticks very closely to traditional history, yet has chosen to take for his protagonist the slightly commonplace "weathercock" Lepidus, influenced by his clever wife, the half sister of Brutus. Caesar himself appears for a while, and so do all the other figures known to us from school. Mr. Duggan wisely makes the Romans speak modern, colloquial English, and succeeds in painting the backcloth of the stage most vividly. The character drawing seems somewhat involved to this reader, but perhaps that is the fault of the subjects, not of the author, Lepidus himself, though a trimmer and something of a snob, holds our interest and gains our sympathy, which is quite a feat. *P.A.*

A LOST MIDDLE ROAD

RUSSIAN LIBERALISM: From Gentry to Intelligentsia. By George Fischer. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass., 1958. 240 pp. Index. Illustrations. $4.50.

THE interest of Mr. Fischer's outstanding book is not confined to its valid analysis of a crucial period of Russian history, although this would have been enough in itself. In addition to dealing with its subject matter, which is the fortunes of Russian Liberalism between the Great Reforms of the 1860's and the 1905 revolution, the book is a veritable Fable for Our Time, a work which can throw much light on what is happening today in Asia, Latin America and some countries of Africa.

The Liberalism of the title refers to the activities of various liberal groups which appeared in Imperial Russia in the middle of the 19th century, maintained a sort of existence until the end of the century and had their brief hour of glory in the years leading up to the 1905 upheaval. The questions which the author seeks to answer are: Why did Liberalism fare so badly in Russia, and was there really any chance of a Western-type free society emerging in that country?

Different Lines

His central thesis may be summed up thus: Liberalism was in fashion throughout Western Europe during the period surveyed, and there can be no doubt that it was Western Liberals who provided the model for their Russian counterparts, and yet the development of Russian Liberalism in most respects followed lines that were very different from those of the West, and in the end liberalism failed utterly to strike roots in Russia.

As the author points out, the thesis grows in part out of the definition of liberalism, which emphasizes, as its end, "a society in which the individual is central as well as self-governing" and, as its means, "institutionalized liberties like private property and the supremacy of law." Beyond this, the liberal experience differs with each period and each place. Furthermore, the author makes a distinction between "have-not" liberals — constituting a minority movement in an underdeveloped country — and liberals of advanced countries.

By Nissim Rejwan

Dilemma

Have-not liberalism, whose historical context is an underdeveloped society, cannot espouse the same attitudes or tactics as the few wholly liberal societies on the Northern shores of the Atlantic; it has to pursue its goals either through the existing illiberal governments or by their overthrow and drastic transformation. This precisely was the Russian liberal's dilemma — to choose either reform from above, generally slow and incomplete, or transformation from below, with its risk of extreme chaos and compulsion — to choose, in short, between "small deeds" and "senseless dreams."

The gulf dividing the politics of the liberal West from Russian politics before 1905 was as vast as that lying between Western political institutions and those — if any — of the many nation-states emerging in Asia and Africa today. In fact, politics as the West knew it — meaning the attempt "to influence the distribution of power" — hardly existed in Russia at all, where a traditional autocracy monopolized not only power but politics as well. The institutionalized Western form of politics, namely elective national legislatures and political parties, were lacking, and with them the professional politician and all the other paraphernalia of "politics."

Thus oscillating between the small deeds of the gentry and the senseless dreams of the later intelligentsia, Russian liberalism failed to assert itself in any concrete way. The similarities between these two brands of Russian liberalism were greater than the differences, since the intelligentsia finally found that reforms from above were the only alternative to revolution. In a country which was still a largely pastoral society, still half welcoming and half repulsing modernization, the only real choice was between conciliating the illiberal government and changing it by illiberal means. As the author puts it:

> Islands of the latest culture and technology grew steadily but tortuously and unevenly in a sea of medieval and feudal backwardness. And government chicanery and suppression coexisted with a most untotalitarian leeway for oppositional thought and activity.

Such an underdeveloped society could not provide a satisfactory solution to the liberal dilemma, a dilemma which was by no means exclusively Russian. "In the past century or more," Mr. Fischer points out, "the story of Russia has been the story also of eastern Europe, of Latin America, of China and Japan, even of Germany and France," most of which were centuries and worlds removed from the advanced nation-states approximating the ideal type of the West: the gradual, consistent moulding of a free and modern society.

Real Difference

Nor has the failure of liberalism in underdeveloped countries been a question of the doctrine's Western origins. Marxism is as much an import from the West as is Liberalism, but it has proved to have the appeal which the latter lacked, and could be made to serve where Liberalism could not. Today, in Asia and Africa, national resentments and aspirations are couched in the terminology of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, whereas 50 or 60 years ago they could have found expression in the teachings of Liberalism.

The basic difference which confronts the observer here is thus not between ideologies or between countries and continents; it is a difference between stages of development and periods of history. And underdevelopment, as the author points out in his Foreword, is as much cultural, political and psychological as it is economic. Until her second industrial revolution of the 1930's Russia was an underdeveloped society sharing as many characteristics with the newest states of Asia and Africa as with modern liberal societies of the West.

This is not the kind of soil in which seeds of imported liberalism could take root and come to fruition, and Russia's liberals could not be expected to provide the driving power for the revolution for which Russia was ripe by the early years of this century. It is even more doubtful whether similar liberal movements in the so-called backward countries of Asia and Africa could do better than their Russian counterparts of half-a-century ago, and the rule of the Generals may be upon us for good.

"Papushka, who is Dr. Zhivago?" (N.Y. Times)

Courage of His Platitudes

FROM A WRITER'S NOTEBOOK by Van Wyck Brooks. E.P. Dutton and Co., New York. 1958. 182 pp.

By CARL LEVINE

DESPITE the incalculable influence that Van Wyck Brooks in his day exerted on an entire group of American writers, notably on Waldo Frank, Paul Rosenfeld, Lewis Mumford and others, and the enormous popularity that some of his books have enjoyed on both sides of the Atlantic, there are few critics today who would venture to call him — as the dust jacket of this latest work of his would have it — "our greatest literary historian."

The fact is that though for the last 50 years Mr. Brooks has steadily been turning out volume after volume of American literary biography, criticism and history, his reputation has been steadily declining for more than a decade; and his works, though certainly not forgotten, are scarcely mentioned in certain quarters except in derision.

"The Flowering of New England," for example, Brooks' first volume of the *magnum opus* for which he received the Pulitzer Prize in 1937, was considered poor stuff indeed, compared to the work of "serious literary historians" like Taine, Brandes and Parrington; and the four subsequent works in this series, which Brooks later called "A History of the Writer in America, 1800-1915," were judged even worse. "They have no point of view, no standards, no depth, no ideas, and boundless love for everyone without distinction," gibed Stanley Edgar Hyman in "The Armed Vision."

It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that the most pointed barbs in "From a Writer's Notebook," which for the most part is urbane enough, are aimed at the critics, especially those of the "avant-garde" variety. "In view of the mistakes he is always making," comments Brooks in one of his characteristic epigrams, "a critic should wear sackcloth as his everyday garment." And again, more sardonically: "We all know those critics who, as Elie Faure said, 'spend their time looking for fleas in the lion's mane.'"

Tongue in cheek, Brooks solemnly assures us that the avant-garde nevertheless performs a valuable function. What is this important role? "To find new talent periodically, at least one new talent every season." After three barren seasons these largely uncreative coteries would simply "cease to exist." For such writers literature has ceased being an expression of society and of living human beings; divorced from real life, they sit in their academic cubicles playing a sort of "literary solitaire." It is these formalist critics, Brooks charges, who are largely responsible for our present-day "de-humanization of art."

Jabbing away with relish both at the "literary cliques" and their idol, T. S. Eliot, Brooks observes that "because he is dictatorial, Eliot appeals all the more to an age that desires orthodoxy and desires to conform. How could such an age not wish for a literary pope?"

Provocative to So-so

Though most of the book, naturally enough, deals with writers and writing, the "Notes" are not exclusively literary. We have a number of comments (they vary in length from a single line to several pages, and in their perceptiveness from provocative to merely so-so) on "good society," radio, painting, psychoanalysis, the strange qualities of light on a winter afternoon. About his fellow men there are many ironic observations several of which Brooks has unashamedly culled from previous books to repeat here: "A man who has the courage of his platitudes is always a successful man," has appeared before, in his "Opinions of Oliver Allston." One looks in vain in "From A Writer's Notebook" for any illumination as to the reasons for the surprising reversals that have taken place in Brooks' ideas — from his earliest attacks on American culture as materialistic, to the almost complete acceptance of American values in his idyllic "The Life of Emerson"; from his crusading exhortations to fellow-writers to fight free of the paralyzing conformism of their environment in "America's Coming-of-Age," to a bitter attack on modern art and modern writing for "moral irresponsibility" and lack of humanity.

Nor does one find here the kind of refreshing second thoughts, the frank admission of error (so rare in a critic) to which Brooks confessed in his autobiographical "Scenes and Portraits," acknowledging the validity of the critical attacks that had been made on his studies of Henry James and Mark Twain. The fault of both these biographical works, he readily admitted, was that in order to make his case, "I was obliged to force individuals into general categories, to fit complex persons into beds of Procrustes."

When all is said, perhaps the most significant contribution of Van Wyck Brooks to American literature has been his method of biographical criticism — his insistence with Sainte-Beuve on the personal approach, his emphasis on the understanding of character as a clue to total meaning — this, despite his many oversimplifications, his amateurish psychological excursions, his frequent sentimentalities. By his insistence on the value of literature as a moral force and his equating of literary criticism with social criticism, Brooks has performed an important service to American letters, slight as this may seem today when more and more of our journals are permeated with the influence of the academicians, writers whom Kenneth Burke has aptly labelled the "critics-who-write-critiques-of-critical-criticism."

Past of Prague

DAS HAUS IN DER KARPFENGASSE. By M. Y. Ben-Gavriel. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1958. 220 pp.

THE writer is well-known in Jerusalem, where he has lived for more than 30 years. But he is a native of Moravia, once incorporated in Bohemia, and knows his Prague. Still, this collection of short stories, centred in a house in the Czech capital in a district mainly inhabited by Jews, is mainly dependent on what friends told him, people who had lived through the days he describes here, just before and after Hitler's advent in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Ben-Gavriel is known for his deadly sarcasm and his propensity to make fun of our weaknesses, his own not excluded, but in this book he curbs this tendency quite sharply. And indeed, the subject is ill suited to facetiousness. One tragedy after another unfolds before our horror-struck eyes, beginning with the manslaughter of poor old Wokurka, the pastry cook, who refuses to take out of his shopwindow his pride and glory, a signed letter from Masaryk — to the last story, the only somewhat fantastic one, of the mysterious Mr. Neplatka of the top floor, whom nobody ever sees, who has his food bought him by the caretaker's daughter and draws it up in a basket.

Almost all the stories end in death or madness; or worse, inconclusively. Most of the tenants being Jews, with the exception of those named above, the caretaker and the half-hearted Nazi Karl Maria Glaser, this could not be otherwise. Everything Mr. Ben-Gavriel tells us rings true, the resistance stories as well as the sadistic brutalities, the little tendernesses as well as the fear and the terror, the unbelieving stupid optimism as well as the slack defeatism. The very few chapters containing love scenes are the weakest; the most unforgettable the story of the old Kauder couple who die before they can make use of the tickets their long-lost son sends them, to join him in Brazil — and of the business partners and life-long friends with their embattled wives, Lederer and Laufer. The conversations are most convincing, and offer the only touches of humour. Mr. Ben-Gavriel here allows himself. There are impressive wood-cuts by Frans Haacken, some too deliberatively primitive for this reader's taste, others quite brilliant.

PAULA ARNOLD

FIRST OF ITS KIND

"Studies in the Arab Theatre and Cinema," a new book by Dr. Jacob Landau, lecturer in the contemporary Middle East at the Tel Aviv University School of Law and Economics, has been published simultaneously in England by the Oxford University Press and in the U.S. by the Pennsylvania University Press.

REGIONAL SURVEY

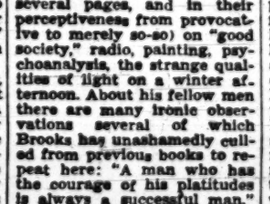
THE DEAD SEA REGION. By Ben-Zion Eshel. Translated from the Hebrew. Kiryath Sepher, Ltd., Jerusalem, 1958. pp. 104, 32 illustrations.

THIS could have been a useful little book, and it probably is in Hebrew, but the anonymous translator was unfortunately unequal to his job, and one wonders what remedy authors have against publishers who make them ridiculous by inadequate renderings of their work. The translation is not wholly bad, but such sentences as "springs, some functioning" (no bearing on motor-cars), "a wall, 26 metres long and 22 metres wide," a path that has become blurred," "condensed air" and chiselled stones," belong to "This Israel." Nor is there any excuse for "vertic," "explorating," "chrystalline" (twice) and "phantastic." It does not improve things that the proofreading is abominable. As to the substance of the account, topographical description is an art, and the method of describing a region by itineraries is only justified if preceded by a general geographical sketch; the absence of a map in the book is fatal. Not even Mezada *(sic)* gets a sketch-plan. The account of Nahal Hever "Bar Kokhba" cave calls for at least a mention of the corresponding Merubaat site, outside Israel, and this presumably is the reason for the absence of a reference to Khirbet Qumran, which some will criticize. The account of Masada hardly does justice to the site, and Mr. Eshel has missed (probably by no fault of his own) Dr. Y. Aharoni's recent paper showing that the identification of Tamar with what we assume to be Gaar el-Jehenniyeh II (though the site is nameless in the text) is at least doubtful. The accounts of the Potash Works and the Sedom caves will be found particularly useful, and there are some excellent new photographs. *SHAP.*

BOOBY PRIZE

The last of the season's important literary fiction prizes, the Interallié, was awarded last week to M. Bertrand Poirot-Delpech for his novel "Le Grand Dadais" (The Big Booby) published by Editions Denoel. M. Poirot-Delpech, who is 29, worked as a schoolmaster before becoming educational and law courts correspondent of "Le Monde," and this is his first novel. The story is that of a Paris youth of bourgeois background who kicks over the traces and then, just as he chooses to return to a steadier life, accidentally kills a man and ends up with a long prison sentence.

Stamp of the Week



A series of three stamps has been issued in China to mark the return home of the "People's Volunteers" whose intervention changed the course of the Korean War. The designs are symbolic of the friendship between China and North Korea. On the one shown above a Korean woman bids farewell to a "Volunteer."

In common with other issues of Communist China the new stamps are ungummed. One wonders if this deficiency is not intended to popularise them among collectors in the humid countries of Asia and Africa, where the preservation of gummed mint stamps presents considerable difficulty. G. W. HILL

"This means your library card is revoked, Hawkins!" (N.Y. Times)

British Industries

FBI REGISTER OF BRITSH MANUFACTURERS—1959. 31st Edition. Published for the Federation of British Industries by Kelly's Directories Limited and Iliffe and Sons Ltd. Nov. 1958. 42s. post free. 1,140 pp.

THE "FBI Register," the comprehensive and accurate guide to a substantial cross section of British Industry, contains lists of the products and services of over 7,500 member firms under more than 5,400 alphabetical headings.

In addition to the Classified Buyers' Guide there are seven other sections in the Register, giving addresses of Companies and Firms, and valuable information about Trade Associations, proprietary names, trade marks, etc. A feature providing a useful reference for buyers not fully conversant with British product terms, is the French German and Spanish glossaries. These give translations of every product term used in the main buyers' guide.

Altogether, an indispensable reference work for businessmen. *J.A.*

Readers' Letters

HAGGADAH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Dear Sir:

Your reviewer, in his article on the "Second Baeck Yearbook" remarks that the Commentary of Mr. E. D. Goldschmidt on the Haggadah is still awaiting its Hebrew edition.

May I point out, that Mr. Goldschmidt's a/m commentary has been published in Hebrew, in fact, ten years ago, by Schocken in Jerusalem, and that the undersigned — and, presumably, quite a lot of other people — have been the happy perusers of this publication every year since.

Yours, etc.
PEREZ TURA

Rehovot, Dec. 7.

Our reviewer writes:

The reference was to a new, revised Hebrew edition which, I understand, Mossad Bialik has been considering for some time.

Round the Bookshops

Lha'alot Heress in idiomatic Hebrew means to obtain results incommensurate with the effort invested, but where it concerns that doughty band of Israeli archaeologists, led by Yigael Yadin, the phrase should be taken in its literal sense, for they have certainly "brought up the sherds" and even more in the four seasons of Galilee excavations since 1955. **Hatzor** (Mosad Bialik and the Israel Archaeological Society, IL25) covers the first season of excavations to the south west of the Hula, the results of which shed a great deal of light on the period of conquest under Joshua. This is the most detailed report yet of intensive archaeological activity in this country and it helps in clarifying problems connected with this important Canaanite city. The volume, a veritable triumph of scientific activity as well as of our printers, marshals a formidable array of the findings set out both in text and illustration and all those interested in the subject are given the opportunity to check each and every statement. The book, a credit to the leader of the expedition and his co-workers Yohanan Aharoni, Emanuel Dimaier-sky, Trude Dotan, Ruth Amiran and Jean Perrot, will no doubt prove a useful and proud possession for the professional archaeologist, the amateur, the student and the layman. More volumes are promised on the rest of the seasons and these will be followed by a work summing up the whole and the conclusions drawn.

Now that A. S. Hartom has completed his commentary on the Bible, he addresses his efforts to the Apocrypha and the first book on hand is **Hashmonayim** (Maccabees) (Yavne, IL7.500) which treats of the period between 4 B.C.E. and 2 C.E. These non-canonical works were originally written in Greek and the first translation into Hebrew was made in the Middle Ages. A more modern translation was made in the 1930's by Avraham Cahana, and now Hartom has taken advantage of the giant strides made in the development and study of the Hebrew language in the past three decades and has put the text in a still more modern form. As in his work on the Bible, he continues with brief introductory summaries to the chapters and has added an index of names, a bibliography and addenda. It is of interest to note that the Dead Sea Scrolls are to be incorporated in this edition of the Apocrypha.

Bereshit Raba (Homiletics on the Book of Genesis) explains, according to Isaac Unterman in "The Talmud," "in simple manner words and sentences often having only slight relation with each other. These explanations are made through the use of short, and sometimes long, Agadic expositions, interwoven with wise sayings, aphorisms and parables." In short, there is nothing like the Midrash to make Torah study clear and delectable. The fourth volume of this work, with commentary by Moshe Aryeh Mirkin (Yavne) continues with its scientific approach and the tendency to apply its lessons to modern events and life. The four volumes come to IL32.

Hasifrut Hayehudit-Hellenistit (Pre-Hasmonean Jewish-Hellenistic Literature, Mosad Bialik, IL7.500) is a study by Yehoshua Guttman of intellectual life in Israel and Greece at the opening of the Hellenistic period, marking the place of Jewish intellectual creativeness in the stream of Jewish Hellenic culture and determining the essence of that culture and its specific character in the world of universal Greek civilization.

Daphne and Dion (adapted by Y. Fishman, Newman, IL2.250) is a story for 8-10 year-olds of a boy and girl in Ancient Greece. It tells of a couple of rural urchins who happen to come to the metropolis after going through harassing adventures and succeed in saving an Athenian leader from falling into a trap.

For Amos Lev it was Halev Meahorei Hadiskit (The Heart Behind the Dog-tags, Ma'arakhot, IL5) that counted, for this warm-hearted journalist and soldier strived to see the human being going through life with his trials, joys and sorrows — particularly in the armed services — and not simply as a cog in a giant machine. *M.H.*

Guide to Contemporary Art

OMANUT DOMANU. By Olga Schatz; 131 pp; 61 plates. Rubin Mass, Jerusalem.

WHO could better introduce the art of our times to the Israel public than the wife of the late Boris Schatz, founder of the Bezalel Museum; the mother of the *enfants terribles* of Israel art, Zahara and Lilik? The book first appeared in the U.S. in English. The new revised edition is translated from the original Russian by Shlonsky, and richly illustrated with a new and excellent selection of plates.

The text is a straightforward, no-nonsense summing up and catalogue of the important painters of our times and the plates are representative, an achievement in itself. However, the list is far from up to date. Few of the artists are — lamentably — among the living; the bright stars who have risen in the artistic firmament over the last 15 years are absent. There is no mention of Manessier, Estève, Ubac, De Stael, Dubuffet, to name only a few who might be considered representative. The book is somewhat marred by mispelling of some of the names added in English with the intention of helping out with the massive problem of transliteration.

But one cannot quibble about the obvious value of this volume as an introduction for the Hebrew reader. And it does embrace "the" artists. The recommended bibliography is excellent and while not intended to be complete, only the absence of Ozenfant seems an omission. There is also a potted biography of each artist.

Technically the book is of handy format, printed with great taste by the Hadassah Printing School and it has a striking jacket by Zahara Schatz. *M.E.*

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Immigration Loan Is Essential Stopgap

By Arie Hauslich

DECEMBER wage packets all over Israel will be slimmer than usual when the first contributions to the IL20m. Immigration Loan are deducted from all but the lowest salaries. Why has it been found necessary to launch this loan, particularly when we remember that in the year subsequent to the Sinai campaign about 80,000 immigrants were absorbed without such special measures?

Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Director of the Jewish Agency's Information Department, explains that in drawing up its programme for 1959 the Government - Jewish Agency Coordinating Committee, the body responsible for immigration planning, had based its calculations on 20,000-24,000 newcomers and planned accordingly. These immigrants were expected to come in the main from Poland, North Africa and Persia. Suddenly another East European country decided to permit the reunion of families in Israel and the picture changed overnight: an additional 16,000 immigrants in 1959 would bring the total for that year to nearly 40,000. Yet another East European country may soon be permitting Jews to emigrate, so the figure may rise even above that.

Clearing Ma'barot

The situation was complicated even further by previous commitments to continue efforts for the fuller absorption of previous immigration waves. The programme for clearing the *ma'barot* had to go on and the permanent housing programmes already commenced had to be completed. The original 1959 immigration and absorption plan was based on not increasing debts outstanding to housing contractors, transport companies and other bodies and firms assisting in immigration and immigrant absorption. To expect these creditors to permit substantial debt increases was unrealistic and thus the Coordinating Committee was faced with the danger of bringing immigrants into a vacuum, where there would be neither homes nor work possibilities for them. Accordingly it was decided to mobilize IL50m. in order to keep the wheels turning and enable the work of immigrant absorption to go on. If it is realized that the immediate cost of bringing a family to Israel and taking care of them during their initial period in the country is IL3,000-4,000 and that the total cost of absorbing a family averages between IL20,000-24,000, it can be seen that the IL50m. can be little more than a stopgap — though the immigration planners feel it to be a very important stopgap.

How will the IL30m. raised in Israel be spent? IL10m. will enable the Housing Section of the Ministry of Labour to start work on a further 6,000 dwellings.

IL4,750,000 is earmarked for bringing the immigrants to Israel.

IL3,250,000 will go on initial integration expenses — mainly food during the first few days or weeks in Israel, temporary accommodation, transportation from the port, etc.

IL1,750,000 will be spent on providing facilities for those wishing to settle on the land — mostly in existing *moshavim*.

IL250,000 goes to Youth Aliya.

The IL30m. expected from Jewry abroad will be raised by appeals — in other words it will take the form of a gift rather than a loan. In view of the recent dropping off in appeal contributions, however, particularly in the U.S., the sum would appear to be a difficult objective to attain. Mr. Rivlin explains that Special Appeals are being launched for this purpose. In the U.S., Dr. Dov Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, this week addressed a conference of U.J.A. leaders who called for "immigration" contributions to the tune of $100m. An emergency conference would soon be held in Canada and European appeal leaders would convene next month for an emergency conference in Vienna, where they will be in a position to study the problems of East European immigration at first hand. Whether these steps will raise the necessary money remains to be seen, of course, but there is no doubt that the fact that Israel's citizens are themselves putting up IL20m. is an important psychological lever.

Asked about a possible alternative to the loan, Mr. Rivlin points out that it would have been necessary to obtain commercial loans at interest rates far above the 4½ per cent being offered on the Immigration Loan and these would probably have been for shorter periods than the eight years of the current loan.

How will the Immigration Loan be repaid? No details are yet available, but since it was underwritten by Bank Leumi and guaranteed by the Government, there is little cause for worry — particularly as it is dollar-linked.

Creating Employment

If, as can be seen, the money raised in Israel will be devoted to solving the most immediate problems, the response to the overseas appeals will go to consolidate the immigrants' position. For instance, no part of the IL20m. is specifically destined for the creation of employment possibilities, though of course some of the money spent on housing will provide work-days for building personnel. A part of the IL30m. raised abroad will, no doubt, be put to this use.

A large portion of the money must go to supplement the IL10m. of the Israel loan that is earmarked for housing. At an estimated IL6,000 per housing unit — a fairly conservative figure in view of constantly rising prices — the 6,000 units planned will cost IL36m., i.e. IL26m. above the earmarked portion of the Israel loan. In addition the new immigrants will create the need for various service centres — schools, polyclinics, hospital space, all of which cost money, but also provide employment. As it is still not clear when and exactly how much money will be forthcoming from overseas, exact budgeting has not yet been undertaken.

The big question regarding the future is whether the current Immigration Loan is a one-time effort, or whether each time there is an unexpected wave of immigrants the Israel citizen and the Jew abroad will be asked to dip their hands into their pockets.

Israel's "open door" policy remains unchanged, but the current experience has taught our immigration planners a lesson. It is not good enough to work on a year-by-year basis, estimating how many would come from which countries during the next 12-month period and budgeting accordingly. What must be done is to work on the basis of a continuing immigration of 40,000-50,000 souls each year, since the past has shown that even when one year falls below this figure, the next often tops it. It is only this kind of realistic immigration budgeting that can avoid further emergencies.

But even over this sounder planning hovers a huge question mark — the future of the three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

Immigrants from East Europe arriving in Haifa this month. Photo by Rubinger

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Personality Profile

Zalman Aranne

"I DO not like to teach and I do not like to make speeches, but I like to lecture," says Zalman Aranne, the Minister of Education. This sounds like the creed of a university professor, but Aranne is not the professorial type. His interest in studies has the passionate and temperamental flare rather than the cool tint of the scholar.

His love for neatly turned phrases, for proverbs and witticisms is for him more than a form of expression, but a characteristic way of thought. To his interlocutor he looks the type of the Russian student of pre-revolutionary days who is to be found frequently in the high ranks of Israel's old guard.

Aranne's reminiscences, recently published in the Mapai weekly "Hapoel Hatzair," show that today's Minister, approaching his 60th year, has not changed radically since the period of the Kerensky and Lenin revolutions which he followed with passionate interest, building up his belief in Zionism against the rising tide of Bolshevism.

Russian Days

He recalls the colours of the Russian landscape, the atmosphere of his native town and the faces of the people during heated ideological discussions. He recounts wistfully his experiences during the revolution, a narrow escape at the murderous hands of bandits in a railroad carriage, a night spent with a friend waiting for the fateful knock at the door, the other events of his life in the Zionist-Socialist underground in Soviet Russia.

All these reminiscences read like sketches for short stories, and the penchant for irony is there throughout.

The beliefs of his youth have not changed either. "The end does not justify the means," remains Aranne's central creed along with the belief in Zionism and socialism that fired him with enthusiasm when he was a student.

"The language of my childhood was Yiddish, the language of my youth, Russian, and the language of my maturity, Hebrew," is how Aranne sums up his development. Yiddish phrases and a Russian accent spice his Hebrew occasionally to this day.

The son of a ritual slaughterer in the city that is now Stalino, Aranne studied until the age of 16 in different *Yeshivoth*, then passed extern examinations to enter the "Academy of Theoretical Sciences" and finally chose to study agriculture at the University of Kharkov because he wanted to come to this country. He spent three years at the university, from which he was expelled as "social ballast" because of his membership in the Zionist Socialist party, then devoted some time to pedagogical studies and served as a teacher in one of Russia's Yiddish schools before crossing the Latvian border illegally on his way to Palestine.

He arrived here at last in 1926. The *Yishuv* was then going through a major economic crisis, and there was nothing he could do but join the sizeable army of unemployed. "How hungry we were," he recalls. After some months of total unemployment, he worked for a year and a half on buildings and roads, then like many of his comrades in what is now the Histadrut's old guard, became closely concerned with the building of the framework for the Labour Federation and later the State.

Aranne held the key post of Mapai party secretary and he early became a member of the Histadrut's Executive Council, but his main interest remained adult education and to this day he finds that his greatest achievement was getting the Histadrut Workers' Seminary established in 1946. It is the institute in which the labour movement prepares young people for leadership in a course concerned as much with general education as with labour ideology and problems.

Key Posts

Aranne has been a Knesset Member from the first, he has served as chairman of its Security Committee, he was in the Cabinet before. But all these were just occupations he says, while education is creative work. His central interest is in people and human relations, and our schools, he feels, are the main instrument for bringing together the different communities that have converged on Israel during the past decade. His humanitarian approach, socialist though not Marxist, exerts a deep influence on his general views on education.

The first decade of the State was spent putting together our primary education system. "It is now on the rails," says Aranne, "and we have set up the locomotive that will carry it along." The second decade must be devoted to secondary education. Here the locomotive has not yet been built, and the direction lies in a proper balance between vocational and academic training.

At the threshold of the second decade, we begin to realize the immense possibilities, and simultaneously the grave problems, of our educational work. In the beginning, when compulsory education was proclaimed, quantity loomed large. More schools, more teachers, more building, more equipment were the order of the day. Now we perceive that the "westernization" of a big part of the community, the fitting of tens of thousands of young people for a meaningful life in this country produces a host of pedagogical problems. They are only partly problems of technique. They also concern educational and scientific goals and touch on political, religious and national issues. Among these, according to the Minister, appears the task to imbue the young generations of Israel with "Jewish consciousness."

The Minister of Education must be aware of them all. It is not surprising that a man like Aranne, who sees here Israel's greatest challenge and opportunity, looks on the Ministry of Education as the greatest venture of his life.

GERDA LUFT

There Are Some Laws Against NOISE

By Aryeh Rubinstein

A RECENT news item reported that the Holon Municipality had requested milkmen to wear rubber-soled shoes, following complaints about the clatter of their footsteps as they delivered milk in the early morning hours. It is refreshing to see that the noise problem is not merely a subject for Letters to the Editor (quite a few of these have recently appeared in this paper, by the way) but that every once in a while something is actually done about it.

Noisy milkmen, of course, constitute only one source of undesirable noise. There are barking dogs, crowing cocks, blaring radios, sputtering motorcycles, raucous parties, exuberant children and banging shutters. And what reader is lucky enough never to have been awakened by the tooting of a taxi horn at one o'clock in the morning?

* * *

"No person shall sound a horn in a vehicle on an urban road, except to give a warning signal in order to prevent an imminent accident which cannot be prevented in any other manner, provided that the sounding of the horn shall not be prolonged or repeated more than is required under the circumstances."

Unless you live in Haifa, you may be excused for not knowing that there is such a law in Israel, so prevalent is the practice of horn blowing. But such a law indeed exists; specifically it is Regulation 52 of the Traffic Regulations, and its violation is punishable by a fine up to IL100.

Haifa Manners

It has been some time since I have been in Haifa, but a colleague tells me that Haifaites stop and stare if a driver honks his horn—and if a policeman is around he writes out a ticket.

The lack of interest often displayed by the authorities in combating noise makes it advisable for the citizen himself to know what anti-noise laws actually are on the books.

In addition to the law against horn blowing, there is the general provision of Section 380(j) of the Criminal Code that "any person who without lawful cause makes any noise or uproar to the disturbance of the tranquility of the public is guilty of a contravention and is liable to a fine of IL75.

Then there are municipal by-laws, which are somewhat more specific. Of the 20 municipalities in the country, 13 have general by-laws outlawing noise, while seven do not. The seven are Jerusalem, Beersheba, Bnei Brak, Hadera, Nazareth, Petah Tikva and Shefa Amr.

The wording of most of these by-laws is practically identical with that of Tel Aviv, which provides that "no person shall make or cause to be made any loud or continuous or repeated noise which constitutes a disturbance to a person living or working or present in the neighbourhood or to passers-by, whether the noise is made by musical instruments, by a loudspeaker, by tooting, by shouting, by banging or the like, or in any other manner."

A fine of up to IL100 is provided for violation of the by-law, but excepted from its provisions are workers in places licensed to carry on manufacture or commerce where the noise they make is essential to the performance of the work. Some by-laws also provide that "anyone who has a child in his care is required to prevent him from making noise as specified above."

Originally, the Tel Aviv noise ban was limited to the hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., but last year this was amended and the by-law is now applicable all day long. The Ashkelon by-law, however, which was approved this year, bans noise only between the hours 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Even Jerusalem, which—for reasons I have been unable to find out — does not have a general by-law against noise, does have some by-laws on the subject, although worded in such a manner as to limit their effectiveness.

First there is section 3(14) of the Municipal Code which forbids the playing of a gramophone, radio, loudspeaker or similar instrument "in a manner liable to disturb the rest of other persons." Then there is section 2(29) and (30), which declare to be a sanitary nuisance punishable by a fine of up to IL100 "anything which causes noise and which in the opinion of the inspector is liable to be injurious to health" or "which is liable to lead to irritation or injury to sight, smell or hearing..."

If all these anti-noise laws do exist, why are they not enforced — or not enforced more effectively and continuously?

Police View

A police official to whom I put this question answered: "The policeman reflects the public. It is not enough — in other words — for the law to be on the statue books; there must be strong public opinion interested in its enforcement.

Last summer, the head of the Haifa Traffic Police appealed to the public to cooperate in making Haifa a quiet town. Announcing that his force intended to clamp down on illegal honking of automobile horns, he urged the public to inform the police of the licence number of vehicles whose drivers sounded their horns unnecessarily.

This is the sort of thing that is needed. For if a person who complains about noise is regarded as a crank or a neurotic who prevents the police from attending to more important duties, many persons will prefer to suffer in silence. And then the police truthfully say to the brave soul who complains nevertheless: "Nobody on the street seems to mind but you!"

Strong public opinion would no doubt also result in a stiffening of the attitude of the courts to noise offenders. A few months ago there was a complaint about the noise from the band of the Mandarin Cafe in Jerusalem. Since the cafe's licence permitted it to be open and to have a band play until midnight no action could be taken by the Municipal Inspection Department. But it turned out that the band also played on Friday night, in violation of the terms of the licence. For this offence the Municipal Court Judge imposed a fine of only IL5!

Some readers will recall a decision by a Tel Aviv Magistrate last year to the effect that there is no lawful limit to the amount of noise a person may make on his own balcony. The Magistrate declared that "it is common nowadays to make noise without considering the feelings of neighbours, and there is no law against it."

Fortunately that gem of jurisprudence was reversed by the District Court, but what is amazing is that the Magistrate could have handed down such a dictum in the first place.

By-Law Needed

In Jerusalem the police take action on complaints against noise only between midnight and six a.m. If you complain at 11.30 p.m. that your neighbour's radio is blaring and he refuses to tone it down, the police will tell you that they cannot do anything before 12, says a police officer.

But the police are unable to cite any law or even a headquarters directive as the authority for this rule of thumb. Here, a municipal by-law along the lines of that of Tel Aviv, bolstered by a public opinion demanding its enforcement, is an urgent necessity.

An aspect of the noise problem which does not apply in most Western countries is noise in the early afternoon hours. Practically all shops and many offices are closed between one and four. People who work in these places go home for lunch and many of them take a nap—or try to.

It would seem that excessive noise between 1.30 and 3.30 (or two and four) in residential areas should be treated with more severity than at other hours. A shouting iceman or bell-ringing kerosene-hawker who may not be particularly disturbing at 10 a.m. becomes a positive nuisance at two.

Cities throughout the world have Leagues for Less Noise—perhaps that is the only solution in Israel as well if we want assurance that the necessary laws are passed and then effectively enforced.

Kremlin Cracks Down on Noisy Muscovites

By PRISCILLA JOHNSON

MOSCOW (NANA).—Residents of Moscow who have grown weary of the noises of the city are getting relief.

An Anti-Noise Station has been set up and city officials are discussing an Anti-Noise Inspection Commission to modulate blaring loudspeakers in parks and railway stations. It also will organize sales of earphones and sound regulators for TV and radio sets.

A big clamour over the anti-noise drive arose recently in Moscow's Literary Gazette after the chief of the City Anti-Noise Station, Professor S. Alexeyev, wrote the newspaper to add his voice to the mounting campaign for silence. Professor Alexeyev is an old hand at the problem. His book, "Research on Noises in the City of Moscow," was published in 1930.

Since then, a good deal has been done to make Moscow a quieter place in which to live. In September, 1956, the blowing of automobile horns was forbidden, and raids were subsequently initiated against "malicious violators of quiet."

Moscow is an extraordinarily silent city. Motor horns are forbidden, and in winter the carpet of snow serves to muffle traffic noises; the trolley buses operating from overhead wires are almost soundless, and, since the chief airport is 16 miles away, aeroplanes are seldom heard directly overhead. Hardly ever in Moscow does anybody hear a loudspeaker, an ambulance siren, a fire engine, or even a police whistle.

John Gunther: "Inside Russia Today"

There are people — nay, a great many people — who . . . are not sensitive to noise; but they are just the very people who are also not sensitive to argument, or thought, or poetry, or art. In a word, to any kind of intellectual influence.

Schopenhauer: "On Noise"

Silence is beneficial not only to sanity, nervous equilibrium and intellectual labour, but also helps man to live a life that reaches to the depths and the heights.

Pope Pius XII to the Italian League Against Excessive Noises

Rhodes Notebook

By Gerda L. Cohen

Shades of Armour and Armistices

WHEN the Italians occupied Rhodes after World War One they did an extremely good job of renovation on the Crusader port, whose ramparts now look brand new. They built a mock Crusader fortress for the local gendarmerie, another one for the main Post Office, and another, with ingenious concrete fantracery, for the municipality. In the same style — bar modifications for plumbing — they put the Gran Albergo delle Rosa, on a white beach stippled with peacock waves. Nowadays it is called the Hotel des Roses, pronounced to rhyme with 'noses' due to the influx of English-speaking clientele. A porter carried my rather woe-begone valise up a monumetal staircase which automatically shrank my voice to a whisper: "You have ...er important people staying here?" "Of course," he said with a slight edge of pity, unlocking the room.

It had a verandah big enough to play cricket on, a wardrobe evidently designed for the heroic gentlemen Bernini used to model, and a vast white bath suite where the plug didn't work. "In this room slept the Duke de Windsor," said the porter, relenting a little when he saw what an impression this made, "also Doctor Bunche." The veteran pageboy remembered that exactly ten years ago he'd been kept busy clearing ash-trays till gone midnight, because Doctor Bunche was a devil for work. Down the corridor, it appeared, the Egyptian colonels had their suite, with more fag-ends to remove.

The armistice talks between Israel and Egypt went on for six weeks, a boon to the management after so many German and Italian officers had left without paying their bills. Then, no sooner had the colonels gone back to Cairo, than a delegation arrived in red-and-white kefiyehs, for more argument with the Israel officers. "They were good at ping-pong," recalled a very suave, crinkly waiter who spoke the kind of Italian popular in Rhodes: verbless except for the infinitive, it compensated with rich oaths. (Shop-keepers have a good command of this dialect, invariably commencing with "Che vole pagare?" — "what do you want to pay?". And you may safely halve the price in mind, because for some convenient reason, Rhodians don't pay duty.)

12-Metre Mirror

After my porter had bowed himself out of the room, I examined it with some awe. Its dimension gave me a Gulliver's Travels sensation, particularly as the towel rail was high out of reach. Downstairs, a mirror about 12 metres long reflected a *tete-a-tete* of Greek parliamentarians.

Octopus candelabra sprouting limbs illuminated another, more intimate salon. "That's the Yellow Room," confided the crinkly waiter, who had somehow got hold of the idea I knew fluent Greek besides Italian, "now if only politicians could understand each other's language, there would be no wars." The hotel staff had devoted many yawning hours to the Yellow Room, supplying coffee, aspirin, chunks of ice, while the politicos argued.

The frontiers of Israel got their present peculiarities in the Yellow Room. If its decor had not been so jaundiced, perhaps... but one should not speculate. "Lack of oxygen," noted the waiter sadly, "is the cause of diplomatic misfortune." (At least, I think his Italo-Greek meant roughly that), "We always try to have this salon ventilated for conferences." Outside the tall window heaved an astringent, acid-blue sea, dwindling to flaxen blue round the toe of Turkey. Little houses like sugar cubes dotted the islets around Rhodes where the minarets flowered behind their rampart like a strange hollyhock.

Walk Before Breakfast

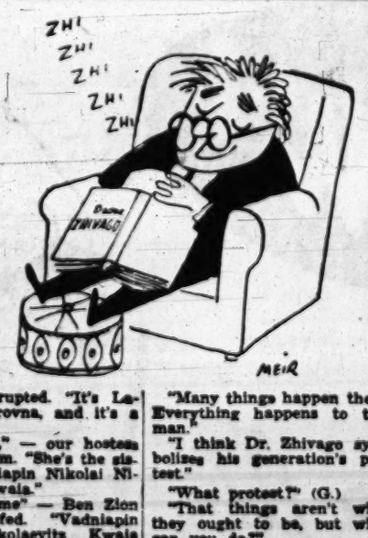
How could anyone spend all day conferring at the Hotel des Roses? "One of the colonels—a man with a black eye patch — went for a walk before breakfast," recalled the waiter. "Most of the time, mind you, they sat in the bar." Ten years ago, brandy cost an astronomical number of drachmae due to galloping inflation, and champagne had to be flown from Haifa by the United Nations, after a vain hunt all over Rhodes for something to toast the Armistice with Jordan. Today, the tavernas flow with retsina, which tastes of floorboards, and ouzo, which looks and costs like water but kicks like a mule — a polite mule. In the old city, behind a moat full of cannon-balls and bus tyres, you can find dens advertising "V.O. Wiski," real Scotch, acquired cheaply via the Sixth Fleet.

The Hotel des Roses, reputed headquarters of the Greek matriarchy, stocked every kind of liqueur known to Mediterranean man. But at breakfast, their cosmopolitan verve underwent a strange decline. Instead of the normal Greek breakfast of Turkish coffee, they served an Anglo-American equivalent: eggs, pain grille (toast to you) and marmalade. The most junior waiter I'd yet seen brought me plum jam. "Can I have marmalade?" "That is marmalade," he insisted, and no objection would budge him. Finally, the *maitre d'hotel* arrived to explain with offended dignity that marmalade was Greek for jam. I wonder how Dr. Bunche would have conciliated them.

The Israel Armistice Delegation at Rhodes. Seen above are (left to right) Mr. I. Sasson, Aluf Yigael Yadin, Dr. Walter Eytan, Rav Seren Aryeh Simon. Behind them is a Belgian colonel acting as orderly on behalf of the U.N. In the picture below is Colonel Sudki Jundi, head of the Jordan Armistice delegation, photographed at Rhodes with other Jordan officers and officials.

Dr. Yuri Yurushka Andreyevitch Zhivago ...If I'm Not Mistaken

By Ephraim Kishon



THE Intellectual Circle again met at "The Catacomb." While the lady of the house, a famous sculptress, served us hot and fragrant Turkish coffee the conversation turned on the free import of cars. From there it switched to locally produced cars, then to monkey wrenches. Finally it came to rest on Dr. Zhivago.

"What a book!" — Bar Honig breathed dreamy-eyed. "What an opulence of thought, what unlimited command of the language...!"

"Spell-binding narrative, unparallelled, I think, in the annals of literature"—Professor Blitzer ruled. "So Russian, and yet so universal!"

"Silver-lined literature, no doubt about it"—our hostess opined, "especially in the literary parts."

"Bottomless depth of perception and superhuman forcefulness of enunciation" — Ben Zion Ziegler pointed out. "You simply can't put this book down once you take it up."

"I'm waiting for the French edition" — Engineer Glick blushed. "That's why I have not yet read the book. Actually what is it about?"

"It's about Dr. Zhivago," Bar Honig explained. "But it encompasses much more than that."

"That passage right in the beginning, when he's so eager, and everything is against him, remember?"—Ben Ziegler asked.

We assured him that indeed we remembered it. Could we ever forget such a passage?

"Well" — Ben Zion Ziegler went on. "When I reached that passage, I practically stopped breathing."

"Which passage is that?" — Glick asked. "Tell me, really."

"It's a fantastic passage"—I told him. "An extraordinary passage, if ever there was one. A dream."

"True," — Prof. Blitzer chipped in. "I'm still aquiver with Larissa Fyedorovitz' tragic journey."

"I beg your pardon" — Bar Honig interrupted. "It's Larissa Fyedorovna, and it's a woman."

"Naturally," — our hostess supported him. "She's the sister of Vadniapin Nikolai Nikolaevits Kwala."

"Come, come" — Ben Zion Ziegler scoffed. "Vadniapin Nikolai Nikolaevits Kwala is the uncle of Anna Ivanovna Gromyko Antonina Alexandreva Trupzuik."

"Just a moment" — thus Glick. "Just a moment..."

"I simply can't understand you, you must be out of your minds" — Bar Honig fumed. Anna Karenina Natasha Trupzuik is the mother of Pavel Pavlovitz Joszip Komsomolskaya Pravda."

"Say" — I said. "Have you read the book at all?!"

"Have I read Dr. Zhivago?! At least three times, my boy!"

"So what's it about?" Glick asked. "Please, tell me!"

"It's about Dr. Zhivago's struggle to find himself."

"What vision!"

"And the poems scattered throughout the book!"

"Excuse me, they are collected at the end of the book."

"Anyway, they are extraordinary poems. Real pearls!"

"All right" — thus Glick. "But what happens to Zhivago?"

"What happens? He asks what happens? What doesn't happen there, I'd like to know!"

"Still?"

"You can't explain all this in one breath" — I explained. "He suffers a great deal. That in any case, nothing is as it should be. But he can take it."

"Permit me to say, gentlemen, this is a deeply moving appeal to humanity's conscience!"

"And how!"

"But what happens in the book?" (Glick).

"Many things happen there. Everything happens to this man."

"I think Dr. Zhivago symbolizes his generation's protest."

"What protest?" (G.)

"That things aren't what they ought to be, but what can you do?"

"In short: a stunning 'J'accuse'!"

"This generation's moral catechism!"

"A breath of liberty"

"A shout of anguish!"

My head suddenly started reeling and I felt my hand trembling, while my face grew livid like quenched lime. I rose to my feet.

"Friends" — I said in a hoarse voice. "I can't stand it any longer. I tried hard, but it's above my strength. I started reading Dr. Zhivago, but had to stop. You can kill me, but it's a bore. I have spoken. Here I stand, from here there's no retreating. You can do with me whatever you like, I don't care. Dr. Zhivago bored me stiff."

Shocked silence descended on our intellectual circle. Glick broke down first:

"I'm not waiting for the French edition at all" — he confessed. "I was lying. In fact I don't speak a word of French. I started reading Dr. Zhivago and reached page 34. Then I fell asleep..."

"As a matter of fact, that's an achievement not at all to be sneezed at" — Prof. Blitzer whispered with down-cast eyes. "It took all I have to read as far as page 11."

"I stopped at page 1."

Then we started dissecting the book from a new angle. This time it was a real pleasure. Upon my word, it would be worthwhile talking to the Nobel Prize jury. I'd give my eyeteeth to find out what page they reached.

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THE FIRST 'LUFTMENSCH'

RAHEL VARNHAGEN. THE LIFE OF A JEWESS. By Hannah Ahrendt. East and West Library (for Leo Baeck Institute), London. 322pp. 21s.

By Eugen Meyer

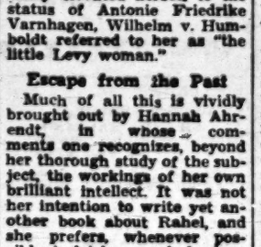
THE heroine of this book has been both the subject and object of a considerable amount of literature, beginning with her own voluminous correspondence, much of which is collected in the three volumes of her husband's (K.A. Varnhagen von Ense) "Buch des Andenkens" and his "Galerie von Bildnissen aus Rahels Umgang und Briefwechsel." These works alone, together with another volume, containing her correspondence with David Veit, her lifelong friend, are source material which must be any biographer's delight. Miss Ahrendt, who has made a name for herself in other fields, could be trusted to lend fresh colour to a familiar portrait.

One of the striking features of Rahel's letters is her superb command of the German language. One has to remember, for instance, that three years after she was born in 1771, a manual was published in Amsterdam which contained models of letters in Hebrew characters for various occasions, including such stilted specimens as *Erste Brief von ein Chosen an die Kalle* (First letter of a bridegroom to the bride), where the young lady is addressed as "Hochachtbare, in alle Tugend und Qualitaeten erfahren" ("Highly respected, versed in every virtue and quality"). In her early years, Rahel Levin Markus, too, used to write to her family in Juden-Deutsch and in Hebrew letters, but she dropped this style very soon. The change-over is significant of her break with Ghetto customs, but it also explains, to a certain extent, the dislocation in her own life and in that of many of her contemporaries.

RAHEL IN 1817

Salon in a Garret

What are you doing? Nothing. I let life rain upon myself. Thus reads an entry of 1810 in Rahel's diary, one of many hitherto unpublished notes for which we must be grateful to Miss Ahrendt's diligent researches. This brief soliloquy is most revealing, for no more fitting symbol of her life and moods could be found than rain that "raineth every day," gentle sometimes, and sometimes a deluge. Yet, introspective as she was, she did not surrender unconditionally to her fate. Growing up in the finest period in the history of the "People of Poets and Thinkers," she attracted to her attic in Berlin most of the literary and political celebrities of the time. What, one asks, made her so attractive? She was neither beautiful nor rich, and a Jewess to boot, but she had a secret weapon, something which many of these aristocrats and statesmen, scholars and writers, apparently did not find in their wives and mistresses. It was the brilliance of her restless mind. Contemplative but vivacious, she applied it to her voracious reading as well as to her companions. The inspiration and grace of her conversation, and her ever-present empathy with others, became the source of her irresistible charm. *Books and the Man I sing*, she might have said with Pope.



Hensel's Idealized Portrait of Rahel as a Young Girl

Side by side with this conviviality, however, and with the incessant flow of her letters, went her introspection. She never tired of dissecting her own feelings and reactions, her friendships and her loves — a melancholy task, since she had few illusions left in her later years even about those who were privileged to share her bed. A collection of her observations, sometimes in epigrammatic form, but more frequently long-winded, would fill a volume no less stimulating than Schopenhauer's *Aphorismen zur Lebensweisheit*. In our own day, so competent a writer as Margarete Susmann has stressed Rahel's ability to cope with suffering and her persistent craving for truth, but few of her contemporaries saw behind the glittering façade. True, to Goethe, her idol, she was *eine schoene Seele*, and Heine, in a preface to his *Buch der Lieder*, feels reminded of the Biblical Rahel who weeps for her children, while the Prince de Ligne calls her (with a pun on the family name of Robert she had adopted) *Ange pour le coeur et Robert le diable pour l'esprit*. But such homage carries little weight when we read that after she had already elevated herself to the status of Antonie Friedrike Varnhagen, Wilhelm v. Humboldt referred to her as "the little Levy woman."

Escape from the Past

Much of all this is vividly brought out by Hannah Ahrendt, in whose comments one recognizes, beyond her thorough study of the subject, the workings of her own brilliant intellect. It was not her intention to write yet another book about Rahel, and she prefers, whenever possible, to let her speak for herself, to plead her own case. This method of demonstrating the various stages in the life of an historic character, by showing his attitude to a given situation, makes the narrative all the more instructive and indeed absorbing. But the background of her authentic portrait could not escape Miss Ahrendt's perceptive mind. This is especially evident in the first chapter where the stage is set for a debate on the Enlightenment, a debate which, in one form or another, was the *leitmotif* of Rahel's turbulent life.

"One does not escape Jewishness," the title of the last chapter of the book, reveals not only an objective fact of Rahel's experience, but also, though in a more positive sense, the biographer's own conviction. Rahel herself had used these same words in a letter to Veit, when she was 23 years old, but on other occasions she said: "I do not forget this shame for a single second," and "The Jew must be extirpated from us." She put an end to her "personal misfortune" in 1814, when, at the age of 43, she was baptised and married to Varnhagen. Twenty years later, in 1833, she died. The archetype of a *Luftmensch*, she had lost her bearings in the twilight of the Enlightenment.

History's Revenge

Baptism, of course, was the order of the day among "enlightened" Jews. Long after that, it was still considered the only solution of the Jewish question by so great a man as the historian Theodor Mommsen; and did not Herzl himself, three years before he wrote the *Judenstaat* play with the idea of mass-baptism for the younger generation? Yet, all this does not explain how a person of such intellectual honesty as Rahel undoubtedly was, could have sold her birthright to the *Zeitgeist* of a society with which she was disgusted.

It is even more difficult to assume that she could have been unaware of the change of atmosphere among Jews themselves, of their progress from mere receptive citizens of their new world to creative partners in their own right. As a child, she must have heard of the new "Free School," where the children of the ghetto received secular education. An ardent admirer of Mendelssohn's Bible translation, she had probably seen the Hebrew-German journal *Measef*, where the *Biurists* tried to bridge the old and the new generations, and where Hebrew translations of Klopstock and Goethe, but also of Anacreon, Petrarch and Confucius would have appealed to her literary taste. Moreover, Heine, in whom she saw her spiritual heir, was closely connected with the famous *Kulturverein* whose aims and publications must have come to her notice. Nor could the flood of pamphlets for and against emancipation of the Jews have failed to challenge her sense of justice. Even if all this left her unmoved, one would expect that Herder's deep insight into the meaning and the values of Judaism would have taught her a lesson.

We find no conclusive answer to such questions in Rahel's life story. To all appearances, she too eventually followed the line of least resistance and succumbed to the centrifugal forces of convention and expediency. And yet, on her deathbed she confessed that she would on no account wish to have missed the shame and misery of having been born a Jewess. Was she then incapable of drawing the only honourable conclusion? To this last question, Miss Ahrendt provides an answer on the very first page of her book where, in a few masterly strokes, she depicts the individual who fails to accept the bonds of history — "a hapless human being, *a schlemihl*."

Rahel herself would probably have approved of this verdict. It would have reminded her of a classic story by Adelbert von Chamisso, one of the visitors at her salon: it is called "Peter Schlemihl" and is the story of a man who sold his shadow.

The translation from the German manuscript which was completed more than 20 years ago, reads well. But the absence of an index in a book with so crowded a cast is a serious omission; and as a frontispiece, Weber's obviously life-like portrait of 1817 would have been preferable to Hensel's less known but somewhat idealised drawing (both reproduced on this page).

SALVADOR DALI: Premonition of Civil War
Reproduced from Olga Schatz's "Contemporary Art," reviewed below.

New Duggan

THREE'S COMPANY. By Alfred Duggan. Faber & Faber, London. 1958. 208 pp. 12s.

MR. Duggan here tells the story of the triumvirate which followed Caesar's death, beginning with a meticulous and colourful description of Sulla's funeral. He sticks very closely to traditional history, yet has chosen to take for his protagonist the slightly commonplace "weathercock" Lepidus, influenced by his clever wife, the half sister of Brutus. Caesar himself appears for a while, and so do all the other figures known to us from school. Mr. Duggan wisely makes the Romans speak modern, colloquial English, and succeeds in painting the backcloth of the stage most vividly. The character drawing seems somewhat involved to this reader, but perhaps that is the fault of the subjects, not of the author. Lepidus himself, though a trimmer and something of a snob, holds our interest and gains our sympathy, which is quite a feat.

P.A.

A LOST MIDDLE ROAD

RUSSIAN LIBERALISM: From Gentry to Intelligentsia. By George Fischer. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass., 1958. 240 pp. Index. Illustrations. $4.50.

By Nissim Rejwan

THE interest of Mr. Fischer's outstanding book is not confined to its valid analysis of a crucial period of Russian history, although this would have been enough in itself. In addition to dealing with its subject matter, which is the fortunes of Russian Liberalism between the Great Reforms of the 1860's and the 1905 revolution, the book is a veritable Fable for Our Time, a work which can throw much light on what is happening today in Asia, Latin America and some countries of Africa.

The Liberalism of the title refers to the activities of various liberal groups which appeared in Imperial Russia in the middle of the 19th century, maintained a sort of existence until the end of the century and had their brief hour of glory in the years leading up to the 1905 upheaval. The questions which the author seeks to answer are: Why did Liberalism fare so badly in Russia, and was there really any chance of a Western-type free society emerging in that country?

Different Lines

His central thesis may be summed up thus: Liberalism was in fashion throughout Western Europe during the period surveyed, and there can be no doubt that it was Western Liberals who provided the model for their Russian counterparts, and yet the development of Russian Liberalism in most respects followed lines that were very different from those of the West, and in the end liberalism failed utterly to strike roots in Russia.

As the author points out, the thesis grows in part out of the definition of liberalism, which emphasizes, as its end, "a society in which the individual is central as well as self-governing" and, as its means, "institutionalized liberties like private property and the supremacy of law." Beyond this, the liberal experience differs with each period and each place. Furthermore, the author makes a distinction between "have-not" liberals — constituting a minority movement in an underdeveloped country — and liberals of advanced countries.

Dilemma

Have-not liberalism, whose historical context is an underdeveloped society, cannot espouse the same attitudes or tactics as the few wholly liberal societies on the Northern shores of the Atlantic; it has to pursue its goals either through the existing *illiberal* governments or by their overthrow and drastic transformation. This precisely was the Russian liberal's dilemma — to choose either reform from above, generally slow and incomplete, or transformation from below, with its risk of extreme chaos and compulsion — to choose, in short, between "small deeds" and "senseless dreams."

The gulf dividing the politics of the liberal West from Russian politics before 1905 was as vast as that lying between Western political institutions and those — if any — of the many nation-states emerging in Asia and Africa today. In fact, politics as the West knew it — meaning the attempt "to influence the distribution of power" — hardly existed in Russia at all, where a traditional autocracy monopolized not only power but politics as well. The institutionalized Western form of politics, namely elective national legislatures and political parties, were lacking, and with them the professional politician and all the other paraphernalia of "politics."

Thus oscillating between the small deeds of the gentry and the senseless dreams of the later intelligentsia, Russian liberalism failed to assert itself in any concrete way. The similarities between these two brands of Russian liberalism were greater than the differences, since the intelligentsia finally found that reforms from above were the only alternative to revolution. In a country which was still a largely pastoral society, still half welcoming and half repulsing modernisation, the only real choice was between conciliating the illiberal government and changing it by illiberal means. As the author puts it:

> Islands of the latest culture and technology grew steadily but tortuously and unevenly in a sea of medieval and feudal backwardness. And government chicanery and suppression coexisted with a most untotalitarian leeway for oppositional thought and activity.

Such an underdeveloped society could not provide a satisfactory solution to the liberal dilemma, a dilemma which was by no means exclusively Russian. "In the past century or more," Mr. Fischer points out, "the story of Russia has been the story also of eastern Europe, of Latin America, of China and Japan, even of Germany and France," most of which were centuries and worlds removed from the advanced nation-states approximating the ideal type of the West: the gradual, consistent moulding of a free and modern society.

Real Difference

Nor has the failure of liberalism in underdeveloped countries been a question of the doctrine's Western origins. Marxism is as much an import from the West as is Liberalism, but it has proved to have the appeal which the latter lacked, and could be made to serve where Liberalism could not. Today, in Asia and Africa, national resentments and aspirations are couched in the terminology of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, whereas 50 or 60 years ago they could have found expression in the teachings of Liberalism.

The basic difference which confronts the observer here is thus not between ideologies or between countries and continents; it is a difference between stages of development and periods of history. And underdevelopment, as the author points out in his Foreword, is as much cultural, political and psychological as it is economic. Until her second industrial revolution of the 1930's Russia was an underdeveloped society sharing as many characteristics with the newest states of Asia and Africa as with modern liberal societies of the West.

This is not the kind of soil in which seeds of imported liberalism could take root and come to fruition, and Russia's liberals could not be expected to provide the driving power for the revolution for which Russia was ripe by the early years of this century. It is even more doubtful whether similar liberal movements in the so-called backward countries of Asia and Africa could do better than their Russian counterparts of half-a-century ago, and the rule of the Generals may be upon us for good.

"Pupushka, who is Dr. Zhivago?"
(N.Y. Times)

Courage of His Platitudes

FROM A WRITER'S NOTEBOOK by Van Wyck Brooks. E.P. Dutton and Co., New York. 1958. 382 pp.

By CARL LEVINE

DESPITE the incalculable influence that Van Wyck Brooks in his day exerted on an entire group of American writers, notably on Waldo Frank, Paul Rosenfeld, Lewis Mumford and others, and the enormous popularity that some of his books have enjoyed on both sides of the Atlantic, there are few critics today who would venture to call him — as the dust jacket of this latest work of his would have it — "our greatest literary historian."

The fact is that though for the last 30 years Mr. Brooks has steadily been turning out volume after volume of American literary biography, criticism and history, his reputation has been steadily declining for more than a decade; and his works, though certainly not forgotten, are scarcely mentioned in certain quarters except in derision.

"The Flowering of New England," for example, Brooks' first volume of the *magnum opus* for which he received the Pulitzer Prize in 1937, was considered poor stuff indeed, compared to the work of "serious literary historians" like Taine, Brandes and Parrington; and the four subsequent works in this series, which Brooks later called "A History of the Writer in America, 1800-1915," were judged even worse. "They have no point of view, no standards, no depth, no ideas, and boundless love for everyone without distinction," gibed Stanley Edgar Hyman in "The Armed Vision."

It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that the most pointed barbs in "From a Writer's Notebook," which for the most part is urbane enough, are aimed at the critics, especially those of the "avant-garde" variety. "In view of the mistakes he is always making," comments Brooks in one of his characteristic epigrams, "a critic should wear sackcloth as his everyday garment." And again, more sardonically: "We all know those critics who, as Elie Faure said, 'spend their time looking for fleas in the lion's mane.'"

Tongue in cheek, Brooks solemnly assures us that the avant-garde nevertheless performs a valuable function. What is this important role? "To find new talent periodically, at least one new talent every season." After three barren seasons these largely uncreative coteries would simply "cease to exist." For such writers literature has ceased being an expression of society and of living human beings; divorced from real life, they sit in their academic cubicles playing a sort of "literary solitaire." It is these formalist critics, Brooks charges, who are largely responsible for our present-day "de-humanization of art."

Jabbing away with relish both at the "literary cliques" and their idol, T. S. Eliot, Brooks observes that "because he is dictatorial, Eliot appeals all the more to an age that desires orthodoxy and desires to conform. How could such an age not wish for a literary pope?"

Provocative to So-so

Though most of the book, naturally enough, deals with writers and writing, the "Notes" are not exclusively literary. We have a number of comments (they vary in length from a single line to several pages, and in their perceptiveness from provocative to merely so-so) on "good society," radio, painting, psychoanalysis, the strange qualities of light on a winter afternoon. About his fellow men there are many ironic observations several of which Brooks has unashamedly culled from previous books to repeat here: "A man who has the courage of his platitudes is always a successful man," has appeared before, in his "Opinions of Oliver Allston."

One looks in vain in "From A Writer's Notebook" for any illumination as to the reasons for the surprising reversals that have taken place in Brooks' ideas — from his earliest attacks on American culture as materialistic, to the almost complete acceptance of American values in his idyllic "The Life of Emerson"; from his crusading exhortations to fellow-writers to fight free of the paralyzing conformism of their environment in "America's Coming-of-Age," to a bitter attack on modern art and modern writing for "moral irresponsibility" and lack of humanity.

Nor does one find here the kind of refreshing second thoughts, the frank admission of error (so rare in a critic) to which Brooks confessed in his autobiographical "Scenes and Portraits," acknowledging the validity of the critical attacks that had been made on his studies of Henry James and Mark Twain. The fault of both these biographical works, he readily admitted, was that in order to make his case, "I was obliged to force individuals into general categories, to fit complex persons into beds of Procrustes."

When all is said, perhaps the most significant contribution of Van Wyck Brooks to American literature has been his method of biographical criticism — his insistence with Sainte-Beuve on the personal approach, his emphasis on the understanding of character as a clue to total meaning — this, despite his many oversimplifications, his amateurish psychological excursions, his frequent sentimentalities. By his insistence on the value of literature as a moral force and his equating of literary criticism with social criticism, Brooks has performed an important service to American letters, slight as this may seem today when more and more of our journals are permeated with the influence of the academicians, writers whom Kenneth Burke has aptly labelled the "critics-who-write-critiques-of-critical-criticism."

Past of Prague

DAS HAUS IN DER KARPFENGASSE. By M. Y. Ben-Gavriel. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1958. 280 pp.

THE writer is well-known in Jerusalem, where he has lived for more than 30 years. But he is a native of Moravia, once incorporated in Bohemia, and knows his Prague. Still, this collection of short stories, centred in a house in the Czech capital in a district mainly inhabited by Jews, is mainly dependent on what friends told him, people who had lived through the days he describes here, just before and after Hitler's advent in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Ben-Gavriel is known for his deadly sarcasm and his propensity to make fun of our weaknesses, his own not excluded, but in this book he curbs this tendency quite sharply. And indeed, the subject is ill suited to facetiousness. One tragedy after another unfolds before our horror-struck eyes, beginning with the manslaughter of poor old Wokurka, the pastry cook, who refuses to take out of his shopwindow his pride and glory, a signed letter from Masaryk — to the last story, the only somewhat fantastic one, of the mysterious Mr. Neplatka of the top floor, whom nobody ever sees, who has his food bought him by the caretaker's daughter and draws it up in a basket.

Almost all the stories end in death or madness; or worse, inconclusively. Most of the tenants being Jews, with the exception of those named above, the caretaker and the half-hearted Nazi Karl Maria Glaser, this could not be otherwise. Everything Mr. Ben-Gavriel tells us rings true, the resistance stories as well as the sadistic brutalities, the little tendernesses as well as the fear and the terror, the unbelieving stupid optimism as well as the slack defeatism. The very few chapters containing love scenes are the weakest; the most unforgettable the story of the old Kauder couple who die before they can make use of the tickets their long-lost son sends them, to join him in Brazil — and of the business partners and life-long friends with their embattled wives, Lederer and Laufer. The conversations are most convincing, and offer the only touches of humour Mr. Ben-Gavriel here allows himself. There are impressive wood-cuts by Frans Haacken, some too deliberatively primitive for this reader's taste, others quite brilliant.

PAULA ARNOLD

FIRST OF ITS KIND

"Studies in the Arab Theatre and Cinema," a new book by Dr. Jacob Landau, lecturer in the contemporary Middle East at the Tel Aviv University School of Law and Economics, has been published simultaneously in England by the Oxford University Press and in the U.S. by the Pennsylvania University Press.

REGIONAL SURVEY

THE DEAD SEA REGION. By Ben-Zion Eshel. Translated from the Hebrew. Kiryath Sepher, Ltd., Jerusalem, 1958. pp. 104, 32 illustrations.

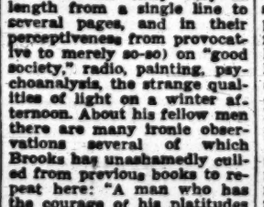
THIS could have been a useful little book, and it probably is in Hebrew, but the anonymous translator was unfortunately unequal to his job, and one wonders what remedy authors have against publishers who make them ridiculous by inadequate renderings of their work. The translation is not wholly bad, but such sentences as "springs, some functioning" (no bearing on motor-cars), "a wall, 26 metres long and 22 metres wide," a path that has become blurred," "condensed air" and chiselled stones," belong to "This Israel." Nor is there any excuse for "vertic," "explorating," "chrystalling" (twice) and "phantastic." It does not improve things that the proofreading is abominable. As to the substance of the account, topographical description is an art, and the method of describing a region by itineraries is only justified if preceeded by a general geographical sketch; the absence of a map in the book is fatal. Not even Mezada *(sic)* gets a sketch-plan. The account of Nahal Hever "Bar Kokhba" cave calls for at least a mention of the corresponding Merubaat site, outside Israel, and this presumably is the reason for the absence of a reference to Khirbet Qumran, which some will criticize. The account of Masada hardly does justice to the site, and Mr. Eshel has missed (probably by no fault of his own) Dr. Y. Aharoni's recent paper showing that the identification of Tamar with what we assume to be Gaar el-Jeheniyeh II (though the site is nameless in the text) is at least doubtful. The accounts of the Potash Works and the Sedom caves will be found particularly useful, and there are some excellent new photographs.

SHAP.

BOOBY PRIZE

The last of the season's important literary fiction prizes, the Interallié, was awarded last week to M. Bertrand Poirot-Delpech for his novel "Le Grand Daddais" (The Big Booby) published by Editions Denoel. M. Poirot-Delpech, who is 29, worked as a schoolmaster before becoming educational and law courts correspondent of "Le Monde," and this is his first novel. The story is that of a Paris youth of bourgeois background who kicks over the traces and then, just as he chooses to return to a steadier life, accidentally kills a man and ends up with a long prison sentence.

Stamp of the Week



A series of three stamps has been issued in China to mark the return home of the "People's Volunteers" whose intervention changed the course of the Korean War. The designs are symbolic of the friendship between China and North Korea. On the one shown above a Korean woman bids farewell to a "Volunteer."

In common with other issues of Communist China the new stamps are ungummed. One wonders if this deficiency is not intended to popularise them among collectors in the humid countries of Asia and Africa, where the preservation of gummed mint stamps presents considerable difficulty.

G. W. HILL

"This means your library card is revoked, Hawkins!"
(N.Y. Times)

British Industries

THE REGISTER OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS—1959. 31st Edition. Published for the Federation of British Industries by Kelly's Directories Limited and Iliffe and Sons Ltd. Nov. 1958. 42s. post free. 1,140 pp.

THE "FBI Register," the comprehensive and accurate guide to a substantial cross section of British Industry, contains lists of the products and services of over 7,500 member firms under more than 5,400 alphabetical headings.

In addition to the Classified Buyers' Guide there are seven other sections in the Register, giving addresses of Companies and Firms, and valuable information about Trade Associations, proprietary names, trade marks, etc. A feature providing a useful reference for buyers not fully conversant with British product terms, is the French German and Spanish glossaries. These give translations of every product term used in the main buyers' guide.

Altogether, an indispensable reference work for businessmen.

J.A.

Readers' Letters

HAGGADAH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Dear Sir:

Your reviewer, in his article on the "Second Baeck Yearbook" remarks that the Commentary of Mr. E. D. Goldschmidt on the Haggadah is still awaiting its Hebrew edition.

May I point out, that Mr. Goldschmidt's a/m commentary has been published in Hebrew, in fact, ten years ago, by Schocken in Jerusalem, and that the undersigned — and, presumably, quite a lot of other people — have been the happy perusers of this publication every year since.

Yours, etc.
PEREZ TURA

Rehovot, Dec. 7.

Our reviewer writes:

The reference was to a new, revised Hebrew edition which, I understand, Mosad Bialik has been considering for some time.

Round the Bookshops

Lha'alot Heress in idiomatic Hebrew means to obtain results incommensurate with the effort invested, but where it concerns that doughty band of Israeli archaeologists, led by Yigael Yadin, the phrase should be taken in its literal sense, for they have certainly "brought up the sherds" and even more in the four seasons of Galilee excavations since 1955. **Hatzor** (Mosad Bialik and the Israel Archaeological Society, IL25) covers the first season of excavations to the south west of the Hula, the results of which shed a great deal of light on the period of conquest under Joshua. This is the most detailed report yet of intensive archaeological activity in this country and it helps in clarifying problems connected with this important Canaanite city. The volume, a veritable triumph of scientific activity as well as of our printers, marshals a formidable array of the findings set out both in text and illustration and all those interested in the subject are given the opportunity to check each and every statement. The book, a credit to the leader of the expedition and his co-workers Yohanan Aharoni, Emanuel Dimaiersky, Trude Dotan, Ruth Amiran and Jean Perrot, will no doubt prove a useful and proud possession for the professional archaeologist, the amateur, the student and the layman. More volumes are promised on the rest of the seasons and these will be followed by a work summing up the whole and the conclusions drawn.

Now that A. S. Hartom has completed his commentary on the Bible, he addresses his efforts to the Apocrypha and the first book on hand is Hashmonayim (Maccabees) (Yavne, IL7.500) which treats of the period between 4 B.C.E. and 2 C.E. These non-canonical works were originally written in Greek and the first translation into Hebrew was made in the Middle Ages. A more modern translation was made in the 1930's by Avraham Cahana, and now Hartom has taken advantage of the giant strides made in the development and study of the Hebrew language in the past three decades and has put the text in a still more modern form. As in his work on the Bible, he continues with brief introductory summaries to the chapters and has added an index of names, a bibliography and addenda. It is of interest to note that the Dead Sea Scrolls are to be incorporated in this edition of the Apocrypha.

Bereshit Raba (Homiletics on the Book of Genesis) explains, according to Isaac Unterman in "The Talmud," "in simple manner words and sentences often having only slight relation with each other. These explanations are made through the use of short, and sometimes long, Agadic expositions, interwoven with wise sayings, aphorisms and parables." In short, there is nothing like the Midrash to make Torah study clear and delectable. The fourth volume of this work, with commentary by Moshe Aryeh Mirkin (Yavne) continues with its scientific approach and the tendency to apply its lessons to modern events and life. The four volumes come to IL32.

Hasifrut Hayehudit-Hellenistit (Pre-Hasmonean Jewish-Hellenistic Literature, Mosad Bialik, IL7.500) is a study by Yehoshua Guttman of intellectual life in Israel and Greece at the opening of the Hellenistic period, marking the place of Jewish intellectual creativeness in the stream of Jewish Hellenic culture and determining the essence of that culture and its specific character in the world of universal Greek civilization.

Daphne and Dion (adapted by Y. Fishman, Newman, IL2.250) is a story for 8-10 year-olds of a boy and girl in Ancient Greece. It tells of a couple of rural urchins who happen to come to the metropolis after going through harassing adventures and succeed in saving an Athenian leader from falling into a trap.

For Amos Lev it was **Halev Meahorei Hadiskit** (The Heart Behind the Dog-tags, Ma'arakhot, IL5) that counted, for this warm-hearted journalist and soldier strived to see the human being going through life with his trials, joys and sorrows — particularly in the armed services — and not simply as a cog in a giant machine.

M.H.

Guide to Contemporary Art

OMANUT DOMANU. By Olga Schatz. 121 pp; 61 plates. Rubin Mass, Jerusalem.

WHO could better introduce the art of our times to the Israel public than the wife of the late Boris Schatz, founder of the Bezalel Museum; the mother of the *enfants terribles* of Israel art, Zahara and Lilik? The book first appeared in the U.S. in English. The new revised edition is translated from the original Russian by Shlonsky, and richly illustrated with a new and excellent selection of plates.

The text is a straightforward, no-nonsense summing up and catalogue of the important painters of our times and the plates are representative, an achievement in itself. However, the list is far from up to date. Few of the artists are — lamentably — among the living; the bright stars who have risen in the artistic firmament over the last 15 years are absent. There is no mention of Manessier, Estève, Ubac, De Stael, Dubuffet, to name only a few who might be considered representative. The book is somewhat marred by mispelling of some of the names added in English with the intention of helping out with the massive problem of transliteration.

But one cannot quibble about the obvious value of this volume as an introduction for the Hebrew reader. And it does embrace "the" artists. The recommended bibliography is excellent and while not intended to be complete, only the absence of Ozenfant seems an omission. There is also a potted biography of each artist.

Technically the book is of handy format, printed with great taste by the Hadassah Printing School and it has a striking jacket by Zahara Schatz.

M.E.

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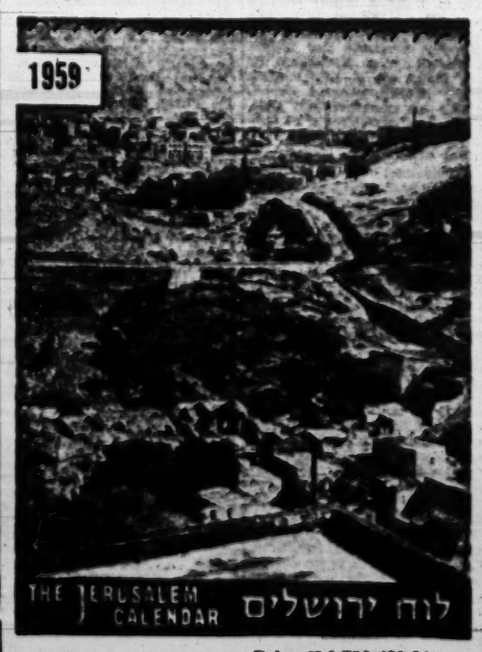

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Expressionism at the Bezalel

AN impressive exhibition of works by masters of the Expressionistic School opened at the Bezalel on Wednesday, encompassing such figures as Munch, Käthe Kollwitz and James Ensor, Schmidt-Rottluff and Nolde, Kokoschka and Soutine.

The Expressionistic School, basing itself on the work of Van Gogh, Gauguin and Munch, originated in Germany in the first years of this century — rebelling against academic, representational and impressionist art, which the young revolutionary artists termed superficial, and stressing the inner, spiritual world to which they now attempted to give shape — frequently by distortions and the violent use of colour.

"GIPSY WOMAN WITH CHILD," gouache by OTTO MULLER (coll. Gideon Schocken). One of the 155 works in the current exhibition, "Expressionism" at the Bezalel National Museum.

Emphasis on Graphics

Both paintings and graphic works are represented at the Bezalel show, with an emphasis on graphics (mostly lithographs and woodcuts) for which the expressionist school is rightly famous. With their roots in the Romantic movement and primitive art, the exhibited works emphasize extreme emotions and gestures, dramatic tension and spiritual atmosphere. In line with this — and not unrelated to the social and political background of the decade preceding World War One — certain subjects and themes tend to recur: war scenes, clowns, tortured self-portraits, and highly expressive masks; animated, anthropomorphic landscapes and figures close to sainthood or madness. In their technique the Expressionist artists simplify form in order to gain expressive power, using colour also essentially for expressive purposes — thus a blue face, a green leg, a purple tree.

Many of the works exhibited are paintings and lithographs of first rank. Munch, the father of Expressionism, is represented by an extraordinary portrait of the Swedish playwright Strindberg and by a mordant yet pathetic drypoint, "Young Girl and Death." Nolde, perhaps the most powerful of the Germans, is shown in works of various techniques. Although none of his later oils is included, the colour lithographs "Dark Man's Head" and "Great Windmill," the woodcut "The Prophet," and the watercolour "Young Marabous," give ample evidence of his range and stature. From the perspective of the mid-century, Nolde seems to rise above most of his fellow Expressionists in Germany who now appear to us more conditioned than he by the lesser fashions and styles of their time. He was perhaps the only one who succeeded in combining and synthesizing so well spiritual, primitive and epic elements, executing them in a passionate, yet dignified and controlled manner.

Comprehensive Selection

Fine works by Heckel, Schmidt-Rottluff, Kirchner, Pechstein, and Mueller, as well as by the lesser known Egon Schiele and Christian Rohlfs are also shown in this surprisingly comprehensive exhibition — "The City" of Schiele being one of the most striking oils, and "The Flowers" of Rohlfs the finest still-life in the entire show.

Modern Jewish painting, whose affinity to Expressionism is especially evident in its emphasis and rendition of extreme physical and spiritual states, is represented by paintings of Soutine (his portrait of a modest, tragic, yet not unsmiling girl), Max Weber, Jacob Steinhardt (an early canvas), and Yankel Adler.

Kokoschka, one of the most remarkable of 20th-century Expressionists, is represented in relatively minor works of which "Liberté, Egalité, Fraticide," combining self-portraiture, satire and expressionistic colour, is perhaps still the most characteristic.

This well-planned exhibition, like a similar one held recently at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, will do much to redress the balance between the French impressionist and cubist traditions, dominant in the Western art world for so long, and the northern European expressionistic tradition, which has only recently begun to come fully into its own.

M. L. MENDELSON

Freudman-Rado

THE Nora Studio in Jerusalem is featuring an exhibition of oils by Olga Freudman-Rado, all impressionist landscapes executed with the palette knife. The artist, whose technical competence and sound training are at once evident, particularly in "Blooming Trees" and "Landscape in the Fall," seems to be able to treat "nature" far more loosely and easily than people. The figures in her landscapes, while impressionist in treatment, are most realistic, though this will no doubt be considered an advantage by many. And while her colour contrasts are carefully organized they are too sweet for the catholic taste. This effect is heightened, I think, by the treatment of the gold edge to the frames, which should be rubbed down.

It is always a challenge for an artist to consciously turn away from a formula that is accomplished, and no doubt sells very well to the wider public. Perhaps Rado feels that this is her purpose. It is after all, simply a matter of taste. But we wonder what would happen if she tried to sublimate to the point of forgetting all that she has learned in the academies of London and Belgium and struck out at something harshly new. The experiment would be rewarding.

Fero and Bat Yosef

ALSO at the Nora are some gouache and ink drawings by the Icelander Fero and some calligraphic watercolours by his wife, Miriam Bat Yosef. The Fero series are all attractively tortured horses, drawn with zest and power. Bat Yosef's work also suffers from a sweetness of colour but the few works are far more selective than those at her Jerusalem show last season. They are well composed, in the manner of the Japanese Nanga school.

David Ben Shaul

DAVID Ben Shaul is showing monotypes and a few oils at the Jerusalem Artists' Pavilion. They display a great deal of force and imagination but the contrast between the standard achieved in each medium is overpowering.

A young (26) *sabra* born in Jerusalem, Ben Shaul has a strong streak of mysticism in his family and personal makeup, which is at once evident in his forms and themes. He is at his best with forms that are hardly identifiable, although there are also some delightful landscapes (19, 15).

DAVID BEN SHAUL: "Victory". Monotype. (see below).

Significantly, most of the monotypes (oil painted on glass and then printed off onto damped paper) are in monochrome, for Ben Shaul is not yet at home with colour. A few venture a second colour, used in the way woodprint artists add a background. But two colourful works printed on black paper with the use of a good deal of zinc white are quite outstanding: "Hunger" (20) and "Interior" (21).

By contrast, the half-dozen oils are amateurish. Without the muting inherent in the monotype technique, the oil colours seem as though they have been used straight out of the tube, even where they have been mixed. The effect is raw, the combinations undigested. The very compositions seem more harsh and geometric. Ben Shaul is in need of technical instruction if he is to continue to work on canvas, for where he has an allegorical idea the effect is killed by the rawness. Another pitfall is using a suddenly realistic symbol (such as the prison fence in perspective) together with otherwise fanciful shapes.

The monotype technique, so-called because you can make only one "print," also presents problems, but Ben Shaul will solve them easily with practice. One of the difficulties is producing a sharp line where required, in order to forestall a general fuzziness of texture.

The prints are sensibly priced and now that the Pavilion sells works on the "never-never" young collectors will find a visit to this show worthwhile.

MEIR RONNEN

K. HACK PAINTING FOR RENO

THE Reno Museum of Modern and Primitive Art has acquired "White Landscape," an oil by Kalman Hack, from his recent show at the Artists Pavilion, Jerusalem.

Haifa 'Free Union' Shows Paintings and Sculpture

THE first Collective Exhibition of the lately founded Union of Free Painters and Sculptors, Haifa (Youth and Community Centre, Mt. Carmel), includes 17 painters and seven sculptors. For a first venture, the standard attained is quite competent, although artists who present several exhibits often do not maintain a consistent level. Those who succeed are J. Dvorkin with his insistence on colour in dream-like water colours ranging from the extreme of "Landscape" (21) to the greater realism of Nos. 19 and 20; A. Tenenholz with his "Fishing Boats," given a slant by the offset from the quay, and then, in a different vein, his Goyaesque "Mother and Child"; and I Arbitman who presents, on the one hand, the Expressionist intensivity of "The Harbour" and, on the other, the verticality of a woodcut like "Old and New," the bond between the two being strength of expression.

There are some good individual pieces. For example, I would mention I. Charlap's "Flower Pots" (oil) for the colours and the significant suggestion of a red background curtain. I. Weinberger's oil "Composition," an ambitious beach scene, suffers from obscure delineation of the figures, but certainly deserves to be developed. R. Steinberg's watercolour "Composition," actually a galloping gazelle, is good decorative. Z. Hirshkorn veers to the naturalistic in "Zikhron Ya'acov" focused on the centre road and the broad shadows crossing it.

Among the graphic work M. Brecher's ink drawing "Shavel Zion" looks outwardly factual but note the curve in the roof line. B. Kish's two drawings of "Nudes" are satisfactorily academic.

Many capable pictures are affected by difficulty in grasping the subject as a whole, revealed either by excessive detail or by failure to push the subject back from the foreground, as in R. Moses' "Nazareth." Thus S. Debaro would have had a really first-class drawing in "Jaffa-Tel Aviv" if she had only selected the benches along the esplanade. A. Gal's "Wadi Rushmiya" (9) barely justifies the inclusion of the two figures. A. Amir would certainly turn out excellent paintings if he could acquire plastic unity, as witness his "Ma'bara." I. Gera also tends to pack his canvases, although "At Anchorage" passes muster by a build-up on the line of masts. M. Shkedi's "Mt. Carmel by Night" draws the eye by its ambitious conception but the lighted houses are poor. R. Ben-Zvi and I. Gruber go in for the pleasant landscape.

Sculpture Pedestrian

The sculpture, far more than the painting, is frequently pedestrian. Lessons have been carefully absorbed but the divine spark is missing. Abstract themes are popular. Running over the exhibits, I would choose for simplicity of form, the acid test of abstraction, either "The Yoke" or "The Dance" of S. Bar-Even and A. Bitner's "The Swing" with its strong concavities. Dr. Vash's wood statuettes are, as usual, very good and once again I admire the line and the sweep of "The Fish." Sculptured portraiture is poor but one might mention R. Wachtenberg's "Woman's Head."

In a technique not often seen at Haifa shows are M. Barkai's intarsia, the wood inlaid in Cubist forms, the designs and composition attractive ("Mazal Adar" and "The Voice of God").

H.

Romance Stages a Comeback

By NORA BELOFF

PARIS. — Is Paris experiencing a romantic revival? In conversation Parisians are inclined to be flippant and cynical about sex. But the triumph of true love, shown off against an appropriately murky background, has inspired at least three of this season's major successes: Felicien Marceau's play "La Bonne Soupe"; Christiane Rochefort's novel "Le Repos du Guerrier", and Louis Malle's film, "Les Amants."

The play is M. Marceau's second triumph: his first "The Egg," a comedy about a masculine misfit, is now in its third year. (It has just been banned in Israel following the news that Marceau has been convicted of collaboration with the Nazis.) "La Bonne Soupe," with equally crackling dialogue, gives a much more indulgent account of his feminine opposite number.

M. Marceau uses the same dramatic device in both plays; the central figure tells his or her life story against a frequently changing backdrop on which scenes of the past are reenacted. But whereas the hero of "The Egg" takes the audience as his confident and plays out the story himself, Marie Paul, the heroine of the new play, gambling alone at a casino one afternon, tells her story to the croupier, and during most of the play she watches another actress playing her youth. Marie Beil is beautifully cast as the disillusioned courtesan.

The heroine gets off to a bad start. Her virtuous mother at Carcassone warns her against the grimness of poverty, and so after becoming a salesgirl she persuades the sales manager to make off with her to Paris on the proceeds of his wife's dowry. Apparently invulnerable, she nevertheless finally falls in love with a waiter, who gets shot, having happened to walk into somebody else's quarrel. Next you see her busy rustling up a rich husband to become a father to the child she is bearing from her late-lamented husband. Her daughter grows up rich and spoilt, but frigid. After her marriage, she comes running back to mother having discovered her husband is unfaithful. Marie Paul, bad though she is, loves her child, scolds the young man, and suggests if he wants more exciting nights he can always come to her. He rushes delightedly into her arms, much preferring her to her daughter, upon which the other members of the family come in and she is sent away in disgrace. But M. Marceau leaves it to you to decide whether to approve of the little speck of humanity which caused her undoing.

Serious and Sexy

Christiane Rochefort's novel is much more serious, more sexy, and the young authoress comes down flatly on the side of compassion. It is told in the first person. Her heroine falls in love with a young man whom she inadvertently discovers just after he has swallowed poison. Police and medical intervention save him, and once revived, he parks himself in her small flat in Paris. Mlle. Rochefort describes in agonizing detail the private and public humiliations to which the heroine is subjected by her lover, who turns out to be an alcoholic. Just when her health collapses and she is taken to hospital, he discovers he is really in love with her. In the last chapter she becomes pregnant and he decides to give up his way of life, cure himself of alcoholism and resign himself to reintegration into the middle-class society he despises. His marriage proposal. "I don't want to go on trying to be anything more than a man. I want to say Good-day-how-do-you-do-very well-thank-you-and-how-are-you? I want to join the others in the great washing machine. Help me to live. I swear I want nothing else... I mean it. Marry me."

She does.

Big queues are forming every evening outside all three cinemas showing "Les Amants." It is a moot point whether the crowds are attracted by the artistic qualities of the production (the script is by the celebrated poetess Louise de Vilmorin) or by the reports that the 26-year-old director has gone further and more daringly than any of his predecessors in his bedroom and bathroom scenes. The heroine, again cucumber-cool Jeanne Moreau, gets bored with her husband and her lover, and runs into the man of her dreams who drives her home when her car breaks down. Next morning she draws her conclusions, deserts her family and children, and answers the call of true love.

Idyllic, say the wives, 'idiotic" say the husbands, but everybody goes.

Radio Review

Wanted: Vital Discussion

SEVERAL weeks ago, Boaz Evron raised some serious questions in "Ha'aretz" about Kol Yisrael's bi-weekly discussion feature, "Round Table." Remarking that this programme — the only regular one of its kind on our radio — has as its function the discussion of problems which vitally concern the public, he pointed out that over a period of some months, during which there had been a revolution in Iraq, a decision to raise an immigration loan, a verdict in the Kafr Kassem trial and a colloquium in Florence, "Round Table" was discussing such burning issues as "How to Teach the Bible in Our Public Schools," and "Is Service to the Public Satisfactory in Israel?" Mr. Evron concluded that the programme was not fulfilling its function, and should be taken off the air.

In the meantime, "Round Table" has had a change of editors, but not much more. Sunday's discussion on preventing traffic accidents was another instance of hiding behind the skirts of emotion-packed issues in order to escape controversy. Undoubtedly this is an important problem for us, and Kol Yisrael is doing a public service each time it brings it to our attention. The question is, however, whether the public is served by a discussion of this issue on a programme which should present active debate on controversial problems. Is there anyone in this country who is in favour of traffic accidents?

Discussions of this kind tend to degenerate into conflicts of interest rather than exchanges of ideas. Sunday's programme was a case in point: three of the four participants (one from the Ministry of Transportation, one from the Army and one from a bus cooperative) were more interested in defending their own interests than in real discussion. Had the same 35 minutes been devoted to an instructive talk on, or effective dramatization of, the danger of traffic accidents, it would all have been less confusing and more useful. Radio can only be a real public service, and can only be good radio, if it gives us the right subject at the right time in the right place.

Ultimately, the question touches on the basic functions of Kol Yisrael. It is no secret that our radio service is, first and foremost, an organ of the Government, and as such owes its primary allegiance to the interests of the country. But is there any inherent reason, once this is understood, for it to shy away from any subject which is even vaguely political or controversial? Kol Yisrael makes fools of its listeners — and of itself — when it has its main discussion programme worry about why our waiters never smile or how to teach Genesis at a time when everyone else, (including the press) is concerned with weightier problems. Old habits are hard to discard, but the time has come for some soul-searching meditation on how best to serve the interests of the public.

Brilliant Play

A real public service was performed on Monday evening when "Curtain Up" gave us a brilliantly professional dramatization of Ernst Shnabel's radio play on Anne Frank. The author himself was responsible for a large part of the programme's success; his UNESCO prize-winning play was ideally suited for radio (speech defining character, tone producing atmosphere and tension), and, in our opinion, much superior to the stage play on the same subject. This great outpouring of guilt and remorse, intended originally for a West German audience, was also a work of art.

Leah Porat's direction of the play was sensitive and in good taste; the decision to underplay the emotional element and let the words carry themselves was well taken. It was backed up by an all-around good cast, and we only single out Shragai Freedman and Ada Tal for special praise because they had major parts. All in all, this was an hour and a half of the most engrossing radio drama we have heard in a long time.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Gentlemen of the Press," (Sun. at 9.30); IPO plays Brahms' Fourth Symphony (Sun. at 9.30); Kol Yisrael Orchestra plays Bach's Suite No. 2 with H. Tel-Oren as flute soloist (Tue. at 8.05); "Half Past Midnight," new feature interviewing authors, song-writers and musicians, ed. by Y. Ben-Porat (Wed. at 9.30); "Each and Every One," ed. by Peter Frye and Yosef Taragin (Thu. at 9.30); "The Courtroom," dramatization of a trial (Fri. at 8.00); Bach's Suite No. 3 and Mozart's Piano Concerto in D-minor, K. 466, played by the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Klemperer with Edwin Fischer as piano soloist (Fri. at 9.15); Beethoven's Second Piano Concerto played by Artur Schnabel (Sat. at 11.00).

LISTENER

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 Popular Concert: Haydn: Symphony No. 44 in E-minor (Conductor: Ferenc Fricsay) Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole, opus 21 (Soloist: David Oistrakh). 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 —News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C-minor, opus 37 (Soloist: Arthur Schnabel). Respighi: "Feste di Roma" (Conductor: Antal Doroti). Handel: "Hallelujah" from "Messiah." 6.15 "Hobby's Corner." 6.30 Talk by an Almagor. 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Portrait of an Artist." 8.45 Maria Starr (Soprano). 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Gluck: Overture "Iphigenia in Aulis," played by a Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Artur Rother. Paul Ben Haim: "To the Chief Musician," Metamorphoses for Orchestra, played by the Louisville Orchestra, conducted by Robert Whitney (First Performance). Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique, opus 14, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m Service & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Handel: Concerto Grosso, opus 3 No. 12. Vaughan-Williams: Fantasi (Conductor: Robert Hull). Cherubini: Symphony in D. (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 9.45 Light Music. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Popular Concert: Mozart: Symphony No. 25 in G-minor, K.183. (Conductor: Georg Solti). Britten: "Soirees Musicales": (Conductor: Robert Irving). 11.30 "Three in a Boat." 12.30 Requests. 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Miniature. 4.00 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Avidom: "Alexander the Hasmonean" — 2nd Selection. Libretto: Aharon Ashman (Conductor: G. Singer). 5.35 Speech by Prof. Aaron Katsir. 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Duets for Piano, played by Iliano Vince and Roman Waldman. J.Ch. Bach: Sonata in F. Schumann: Pieces, opus 85. Faure: 3 Morceaux from the Dolly Suite. Ghere: Etude and Scherzo. Moussorgsky: Scherzo (From Sonata, 1860). 6.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Programme for "Asara B'Tevet." 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu chap. 5 & 6. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Talk. 9.25 An Operetta for Soldiers by Amos Etinger and Naomi Shemer. 9.55 Concert by the Kol-Yisrael Orchestra J.S. Bach: Excerpt from "The Art of Fugue" (Conductor: Josef Eliyahu. Handel: Viola Concerto (Soloist: Daniel Binyamini, conductor: Arieh Zemanek). Starer: Prelude and Rondo Glocoso (Conductor: Hein Freudenthal). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

422, 468, 292.7 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. Hebrew-Yiddish Lesson. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

497 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 255 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Greeting the Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Pergolesi & Brahms. 9.00 News. 9.15 Excerpts from "Noah's Ark" programmes. 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Pleasant tunes. 7.40 "Encore." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.30, 16.84 & 24.80): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.) Voice of America: Today and tomorrow 9.00—11 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programmes (434 & 486 M.): **Today:** 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 For Children. 7.00 News. 7.15 Film Music. 10.00 "Stars of the Opera." 10.30 Poems by Thomas Hardy read by Flora Robson. 10.45 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 From My Library. 2.15 News. 4.30 Hancock's Half Hour. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

BETH HAROFE

Sat., Dec. 20, 1958

8.30 p.m. sharp

E. Thorner, H. Yuval (Oboes); Y. Ettlinger, P. Siman-Or (Clarinets); W. Levy, E. Molkho (Fr. Horns); M. Rechtman, W. Max (Bassoons)

PROGRAMME

Dittersdorf (Partita); Beethoven (Sextet); Mozart (Serenade for 8 Wind Instruments).

— The Players —

PRESENT

The Voice of the Turtle

by John van Druten

at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv on Saturday, December 20, 1958, at 8.30 p.m.

Proceeds for the benefit of The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45

Starting Saturday, December 20, 1958

ARNON Tel. 4829
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Debbie Reynolds
Curd Jurgens — John Saxon
Alexis Smith — Mary Astor
THIS HAPPY FEELING
No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd Week
Cole Porter's
LES GIRLS
Starring
Gene Kelly — Mitzi Gaynor
Kay Kendall
Cinemascope — Metrocolor
Also today, Friday, at 3 p.m.

OR-GIL Tel. 8-1486
2nd Week
Samuel Goldwyn's
THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES
Winner of 9 Academy Awards
Directed by William Wyler
2 performances daily:
5.30, 8.30
No Complimentary Tickets

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd Week
A highly entertaining Arabic film
AFRITA HANEM
Farid El Atrash, Famed Singer
Samia Gamal, Famed Dancer
Ismail Yasin, Famed Comedian
Special Mat. Sun. at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
2nd Week
FRANCOISE SAGAN'S provocative Novel
A Certain Smile
Joan Fontaine, Rossano Brazzi
and the new discovery:
Christine Carere
For Adults Only.

RON Tel. 3104
ABANDON SHIP
with TYRONE POWER
MAI ZETTERLING
LLOYD NOLAN
Hebrew, French Subtitles
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
SERGEANT YORK

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
2nd Week
Raj Kapoor, Nargis
in a fierce Indian Drama
BEWAFA
English and Hebrew Subtitles
Performances: 3.15—7—9
Mats.: ALEXANDER THE GREAT Starring Richard Burton, Frederic March

TEL OR Tel. 3570
2nd Week
RAF VALLONE
Madeleine Robinson
Magali Noel
in
LES POSSEDEES
(The Possessed)
A Forum Film
For Adults Only

ZION
Raymond Pellegrin
Charles Vanel
in a powerful and violent thriller
X3 Operation Dynamite
(Le Feu Aux Poudres)
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Today at 3 p.m.:
WILD IS THE WIND

Commencing Saturday, December 20

EDISON Tel. 4056
Warner Bros. present
an Elia Kazan production,
BUDD SCHULBERG'S
A Face in the Crowd
starring
ANDY GRIFFITH
PATRICIA NEAL
Today, Friday at 3.30 p.m.:
LISBON

STUDIO Tel. 4055
20th Century Fox presents
BLACK WIDOW
starring
Ginger Rogers
Van Heflin
Gene Tierney
George Raft
Today, Friday, at 2.30 p.m.:
BUS STOP

Haifa Cinemas

Performances starting Saturday, December 20, 1958

ORION Tel. 4020
Second Week
Glenn Ford—Shirley MacLaine
in M.G.M.'s most hilarious adventure comedy
THE SHEEPMAN
Cinemascope and Colour
Non-stop mats. from 10 a.m.
Friday, Sun., Mon.:
YANKEE BUCCANEER
Jeff Chandler
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE EXILE
Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

PEER Tel. 2232
Eighth Week
Top picture of the year
(7 Oscars)
THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KWAI
Cinemascope — Technicolor
with ALEC GUINNESS
WILLIAM HOLDEN
JACK HAWKINS
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
Owing to the length of the film shows commence at 2, 6, 9 p.m. — Sat.: 6 and 9 p.m.
A Columbia Picture

ATZMON Tel. 3003
James MacArthur
Kim Hunter
in M.G.M.'s
The Young Stranger
No complimentary tickets

GAL OR Tel. 4567
John Payne
Mona Freeman
The Road to Denver
Evenings: 6.45—9
Mats.: THE BATTLE OF APACHE PASS
WYOMING MAIL
LE SALAIRE DE LA PEUR

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Cyd Charisse
Fred Astaire
in M.G.M.'s Musical Comedy
Silk Stockings
Cinemascope Technicolor

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
88 Best Picture Awards and Honours
Around the World In 80 Days
Owing to length of film 2 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily.
Saturday night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
SADDLE THE WIND
Robert Taylor—Julie London
Cinemascope and Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
TARZAN AND THE LOST SAFARI
Gordon Scott—Yolande Donlan
Technicolor
2 Perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81888
Second Week
"Excellent" — Ha'aretz
In Such A Night
True story of the Norwegian Scarlet Pimpernel.
2 Perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE
THE BARBARIAN AND THE GEISHA
with John Wayne
as the first white man to open up the Far East.
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope and Colour

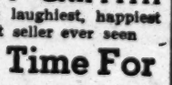
ORAH Tel. 4017
Marisa Allasio in
Poveri Ma Belli
(Lovely Though Poor)
with Maurizio Arena
Renato Salvatore

MAY Tel. 2856
Montgomery (3ift)
Elizabeth Taylor
Eva Marie Saint
in the big bold drama of love
RAINTREE COUNTY
Technicolor Cinemascope
No complimentary tickets

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
Beginning on Saturday night, Dec. 20, 1958

TEL-AVIV Cinema
At Last...
THE FLY
Hits the Screen
Beginning Friday 2.15 p.m.
Adults only



ALLENBY
ANTHONY PERKINS
SILVANA MANGANO
RICHARD CONTE
JO VAN FLEET
THIS ANGRY AGE
3.50 — 7.15 — 9.30

ARMON DAVID
5th Week
Gerard Philipe in
MONTPARNASSE 19
Lilli Palmer — Anouk Aimee
Owing to the length of the film, the public is requested to be punctual.
A YAIR Film

CHEN
ISRAEL PREMIERE
53 Best Picture Awards and Honours
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
Owing to length of film 2 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily
Saturday night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EDEN Winter Hall
2nd Week
A Great Arabic Film
with Mohamad Abdel Wahab
Laila Mourad in
GAZAL EL-BANAT
A Musical Romance

ESTHER 2nd Week
JENNIFER JONES
JOHN GIELGUD in
THE BARRETS OF WIMPOLE STREET

GAT Tel. 27688
4th Week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
Wuthering Heights
based on Emily Bronte's Classic Novel
with LAURENCE OLIVIER
MERLE OBERON
DAVID NIVEN
Adults only
Distributed by SUNFILM

MAXIM Tel. 27457
2nd Week
Naked truth in the Realistic Swedish
SONG OF THE RED ROSE
Ulla Jacobsson, Jarl Cullie
Anita Bjork
Sat.: 5.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15
Adults Only in Colour

MOGRABI 8th Week
ALEC GUINNESS
WILLIAM HOLDEN
The Bridge On The River Kwai
3.30, 6.45, 9.45.

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
FRANCOISE ARNOUL in
La Chatte

OPHIR
LINO VENTURA
BELLA DARVI
CHARLES VANEL
Le Gorille Vous Salue Bien
Adults only.

ORION
Jean Moreau

in
Les Amants
A song of love, beautiful, exciting and outspokenly frank and of genuine artistic beauty, winner of 8 awards
For adults only
A Forum Film
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ORION 3rd Week
ANDY GRIFFITH
in the laughiest, happiest best seller ever seen
No Time For Sergeants
at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PEER Tel. 28595
2nd Week
Israel Premiere
FRANCOISE ARNOUL in
Therese Etienne
(Based on the famous novel by John Knittel)
For Adults Only.

SHDEROTH 5th Week
5th Week
BRIGITTE BARDOT
the hottest exposure in film
LES BIJOUTIERS DU CLAIR DE LUNE
(The Night Heaven Fell)
Adults only

TAMAR 4th Week
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The Great Dictator
Mats. continuously: 10, 12, 2, 4
Evenings: 7.15 and 9.30

TCHELET Tel. 27450
2nd Week
The Best Loved Musical Of Our Time
OKLAHOMA
Technicolor — Cinemascope
Sat. 7, 9.30

YARON
From Today, 2.30
GEORGE BAKER
STANLEY BAKER
HILL IN KOREA
Heroes who held out against hell

ZAMIR 2nd Week
BURT LANCASTER
TONY CURTIS in
Sweet Smell Of Success
5.15, 7.15, 9.15

Zafon
Buses 6, 13, 25, 61.

The Zafon Cinema is pleased to announce
that, in response to public demand, it is again screening the magnificent Russian film
«OTHELLO»
with music by Khachaturian

Economic News from Abroad

Italy's Atom-Plants

● Italy's first nuclear power plant has started going up at Latina, 100 km. south of Rome. The project is financed and owned by AGIP, the State-controlled fuel corporation, and based on British know-how. Another plant, somewhat farther south, will be started shortly by the American ZEC company for the State-controlled Senn company, but two privately-owned power companies will also participate in the venture in order to acquire experience with a view of building nuclear plants in Sardinia and Sicily. The two mainland powerhouses are to be completed by 1962 at the latest.

Rubber's Steady Advance

● World supplies of new rubber are expected to increase from 3.4m. tons in 1957 to 4.4m. tons in 1962 most of the increase will be accounted for by higher production synthetic rubber (mainly outside the U.S.), which will rise from about one half of the total to about two thirds. The production of natural rubber will expand in Malaya and Liberia, but supplies from Indonesia are likely to continue to decline. The consumption of rubber is increasing by about three per cent annually in the U.S., and an average six per cent in other countries. The world's unused production capacity is expected to remain at its present one-fifth of the annual output.

Turkey Turns East

● Turkey's export allocations for 1959 show that the country is relying ever more on non EPU markets, in particular on the Soviet bloc. In the first eight months of 1958 these markets accounted for over 37 per cent of Turkey's total exports, as compared with 29 per cent in the corresponding period of 1957, and their share is bound to grow further if allocated deliveries are taken up. The main surprise is the allocation of 116,000 tons of iron and chrome ore to Czechoslovakia, but exports of manganese ore, cotton, citrus, fresh fish and dried fruit to Soviet countries will also substantially increase. As these exports are conducted on strictly bilateral lines, corresponding imports into Turkey will also increase.

British Worries

● While the American recession is receding, a cold wind is blowing over the British economy and experts forecast that unemployment may rise to 625,000 in January and February despite recent efforts to boost up demand by reducing the bank rate and scrapping most hire-purchase controls.

One sore point is that order books for capital goods are decreasing. In fact, Britain's investment boom reached its peak in 1956, and since then the economy has been living on a backlog of orders that could not be filled in time. As more new factories go into full production it becomes ever more visible that their productive capacity is only partly utilized, and consequently no new investments on a large scale are expected for the near future. However, a drop of the investment volume to the pre-boom level (of say 1953) would cause a much more serious crisis than was experienced in the U.S. and it is still uncertain whether this drop could be offset by heavier spending on durable consumption goods, housing, modernizing the transport system etc.

The second weak spot is the high cost of British export goods which hinders large-scale export expansion. The rising trend of domestic wages and prices has been somewhat arrested this year, but only due to the world-wide decline of raw material prices, which has, on the other hand, reduced the purchasing power to agricultural and mineral producers overseas. When commodity prices recover these export markets are likely to expand but Britain's costs rocket so as to render her uncompetitive.

Private Soviet Builders

● Contrary to the widespread belief that only the State engages in capital investment in Soviet countries, individuals and cooperatives continue to play a major role in East European housing. They are backed partly by own means and partly by State credit. According to a recent survey prepared by the ECE, in 1957 private firms accounted for 42 to 48 per cent of all dwelling construction in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In Russia their share was 58 per cent, in Yugoslavia 60, in Bulgaria and Rumania 76-80, and only in East Germany was it as low as 37 per cent.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, December 19, 1958

THE first skirmishes about the coming budget, fought out behind closed doors by Ministers and senior civil servants, seem to adhere to a pattern that has become familiar: a Treasury attempt to consolidate its finances by pruning capital spending though maintaining and even somewhat expanding ordinary expenditure—and propping up revenue by indirect taxes; and a counter-blast by the Left coalition members who support development projects and insist on spreading the fiscal burden more democratically, which calls for direct rather than indirect taxation.

BUDGET SKIRMISHES

This time, however, the picture is complicated by two new elements. One is the approaching election, which makes politicians play to the gallery even against their own convictions. The other is the strain imposed on the Treasury by increased defence and development spending, which has already resulted in a short payment crisis and still shows no signs of easing in a season at which the cash position generally improves.

Another factor that must be taken into consideration is the citizen's reaction to the Immigration Loan, the introduction of which revealed remarkably little public understanding of the nation's economic needs and fiscal straits. Any attempt to impose additional burdens, however carefully framed, will apparently come up against considerable opposition, particularly since most wage-earners will have to make ends meet with their current incomes for another year.

It is therefore to be hoped that the Government will not attach too much importance to this unfavourable psychological background, and that it will give due priority to economic considerations. To begin with, the ordinary budget should be rid of non-vital items, though admittedly not much can be done here in view of stiff opposition by vested interests (including civil servants). Substantial sums can, however, be saved in subsidies to consumer goods, and this should be done in order to bring spending habits down to their natural patterns at last. Capital expenditure should be governed by the amounts available from counterpart funds and internal loans and collections, but part of these funds, too, must be set aside to repay maturing loans and increase the financial reserve, which is much too slim.

All these points are almost truisms, but they must be underscored nevertheless, in view of the widespread tendency to indulge in long-term projects without caring for the wherewithal or to finance them with credit without thinking out how the additional purchasing power will ultimately be spent. Yet it can hardly be doubted that a liberal policy in this respect would end the liberalization of imports and foreign currency and deal a blow to the Treasury's current efforts to attract foreign capital.

The crucial point, however, is that a smaller development budget need not be identical with less investment if the gap is filled by private capital. Though this statement still smacks of heresy in this country, a practical start was made in this direction long ago, and in the longer run—i.e. when foreign aid peters out—there hardly remains an alternative policy. It should also be borne in mind that domestic loans, too, presuppose the accumulation of private capital funds—individual or corporate—and willingness to invest them in state securities, and that these loans already account for a rapidly increasing share of our development budgets (quite apart from the funds mobilized by virtue of a Government guarantee). A sound credit and investment policy is, however, incompatible with inflationary spending habits.

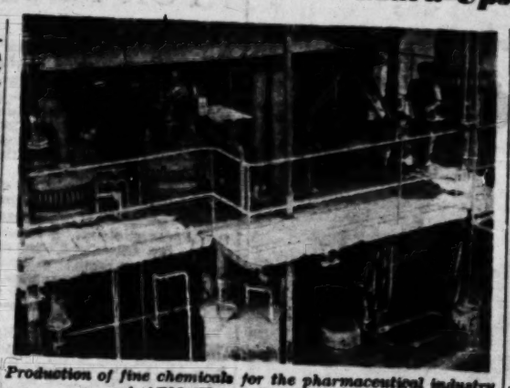
On the revenue side too, attention must be paid to the end effect of the fiscal burden on productivity, consumption and saving, which is why one cannot simply extol direct taxes and condemn indirect duties. As a matter of fact, both of them show increasing defects once they rise beyond a certain optimum level, and in some cases at least, Israel seems to have reached that optimum. Even at the current rates, however, the aggregate tax yield can be expected to rise by at least five per cent next year (from the current IL360—630m.) due to the increase in national income, and the additional charges contemplated by the Treasury (if any) seem to be of rather minor importance. Opinions may be divided as to whether the time is opportune for raising taxation so high as to achieve a sizeable revenue surplus, but the point hardly seems to be in the field of practical politics.

Research Vital for Pharmaceuticals

Industry Competitive But Local Mark-Ups Are High

By Our Economic Editor

THE difficulties of all industrial development stem from the fact that every single industry, and every branch of it, faces a different set of conditions and problems. Moreover, the crucial problems prove to be — in most cases — quite different from what one would have supposed at the first sight.



Production of fine chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry at ABIC Chemical Laboratories.

A case in point is the pharmaceutical industry in this country. Economic common sense would lead one to the assumption that the main obstacles to its progress are shortage of research and technical facilities, lack of highly skilled scientific manpower, and the small size of the domestic market, in which alone it can operate sheltered from its world-famous and overwhelmingly efficient competitors abroad. One might even doubt whether a country like Israel should invest capital in such an industry which obviously cannot but produce goods at higher prices and inferior qualities than the imported ones. The actual situation does not, however, correspond to this picture. The industry is steadily advancing both in the volume and in range of its products; its products have won recognition for quality, and its prices are competitive. Far from being confined to the protected home market, it is making serious efforts to increase exports. And its problems are mainly organisational, administrative and financial.

19 Firms

Nineteen firms produce medicinal drugs in Israel, employing some 800 people (including 100 chemists, physicians, pharmacists and other professional workers), and operating investments of about IL7-9m. The industry's total output may be estimated at IL20m., of which exports account for about 20 per cent ($2.5m.). The country's imports of drugs and medicines amount to approximately $6m. a year, but that figure is made up of one-third ready-made medicines, one-third raw materials for export (mainly penicillin and streptomycin) and only one-third raw materials for the home market. These figures do not comprise many ancillary materials (such as chemicals, packaging, capsules etc.), but the value added of this industry is a relatively high one, and the cost of the foreign currency earned or saved relatively low.

However, this general statement conceals great differences between various factories, and even more between various products of the same factory, ranging from an added value of perhaps 20 per cent for a drug imported in bulk and only measured out, packaged and labelled in Israel, as are most of the products the industry markets, to perhaps 80 per cent for medicines based on local synthesis, which still account for less than 10 per cent of the total output. Moreover, calculations are complicated by the fact that at least two-thirds of the industry's total physical output is taken by Kupat Holim for about one-third of what the products would cost at regular prices, Kupat Holim filling the patients' prescriptions free or even well below the reduced costs. The factories get the materials from Kupat Holim and do the compounding for a fee based on their direct costs. Though almost all factories share in this contracting work, they do not regard it as part of their remunerative turnover and insist that the payment is below the sound economic level.

This fact must be stressed because even as regards medicines sold in the general market, Israel factories operate at profit margins rather lower than those of big pharmaceutical concerns abroad. With all due caution for averages, it may be assumed that raw materials account for some 15 per cent of the wholesale price, labour for 20 per cent, packaging, labelling etc. for another 15 per cent, and gross profit for the remaining 50 per cent, of which overhead (interest, research, publicity, samples etc.) makes up perhaps two-thirds. Indeed, it is this comparatively modest level of overhead that enables Israel factories to maintain a dollar price of IL2.60 to IL2.500 and to develop exports, though it should be borne in mind that this is mainly due to the fact that for the time being most of them scarcely engage in research, and import control frees them from the brunt of foreign competition. Insofar as medicines equivalent to those that are locally produced are imported nevertheless, the consumer pays very high prices for them. It is also obvious that the free dispensing of medicines by Kupat Holim constitutes a very potent damper on all local medicine prices.

Production Synthetics

It is evident that the further progress of the pharmaceutical industry hinges upon the development of its synthetic processes (in order to increase earnings and added value at a given volume of sales), and upon expanding exports (since the limited home market does not allow a large increase of turnover). Moreover, export too depends upon production for foreign sales based upon mere final processing — e.g., penicillin — can only be maintained in trade agreement markets and similar favourable circumstances.

Fortunately, prospects are favourable in both respects. Some important products developed by local laboratories (nitrofurans, meprobramates, xylocaine, pethidine, etc.), have already become accepted abroad, persuading leading pharmaceutical firms to enter into working agreements with Israel manufacturers. Attempts to promote the sales of Israel medicines in overseas markets — mostly African and Asian countries but also in South America and in Europe—have also met with good response. However, in order to encourage large-scale investments for these purposes, depreciation allowances for research and market development expenditure should be improved, and pioneer firms should be allowed bigger profit margins for their original products. Hitherto no attention has been given to this point, and in some cases firms were even given state loans for increasing the production of drugs recently developed and put on the market by other firms, so that only a fraction of all the installations available are actually utilized. On the other hand, competition has not always led to lower prices, for the firms could not get the reward involved in large-scale production. Small wonder that few factories engage in earnest research and their own synthesis (Abic and to a lesser extent Assia, Zori and Teva—the first three are also the partners in Isphar Ltd., which promotes Israel pharmaceutics abroad), and that there has not been much of an advance in this respect.

Rather oddly, the industry's main worry at the present moment is the prospect of a national health service being established in the wake of recommendations to be submitted shortly by the Kaser committee, for that could mean — so it is feared — that the Kupat Holim system of procurement will be extended over practically the entire home market. Whether or not such a recommendation is intended, it should be realized that while it would spell the cheap supply of drugs and medicines for the country's patients, it would have two negative side-effects: first, it would stifle the further advance of the pharmaceutical industry by withholding from it the profits it feels it requires for financing such a development (and providing an incentive); second, it would perpetuate the waste that often accompanies the dispensing of medicines free, in particular when they are poorly packed and labelled.

Import Overlapping

There is much to be said for coordinating the import of raw materials and the planning of research and production in order to avoid overlapping, and to ensure maximum utilization of existing facilities (at least as regards the labour-absorbing finishing processes), but that need not lead to the maintenance of a monopolistic purchasing organization. On the other hand, there is room for wondering whether more should not be done to streamline the pharmaceutical trade and reduce the middleman margin profits. At present the wholesaler marks up 15 per cent on the factory price, to which the pharmacist adds another 33⅓ per cent and there are wholesalers for a total of some 350 pharmacies. Some reform in that field seems to be needed for the benefit of both consumers and producers.

Stocks and Commodities

IL15 Million Industrial Issue Absorbed

THE banks quickly absorbed IL15m. of dollar-linked six per cent Israel Industrial Institution bonds. Investors were thus able to get these bonds at par. Considerable interest helped place them, especially since their flotation coincided with the "Hundred Dollars for Travellers" rush. The company has paid up capital of over IL31m. and among the shareholders are the Government, leading banks and public institutions.

On the market, there was no uniform trend; easier conditions in some of the dollar-linked followed the cancellation of the previous "Traveller Dollars" arrangement. Some C.o.L. index-linked were slightly harder.

Ordinary shares dropped from their past week's higher level, but on Thursday they showed some signs of recovery again. Particularly firm were Delek shares and Lodzia 4½ per cent preferred shares, the latter on continuous demand.

On the "curb," oil shares remained unchanged.

The premium for foreign securities was extremely firm, with few transactions reported. It may be recalled that the new arrangement for "Traveller Dollars" provides for an arrangement based on foreign securities purchases and sales.

Wall Street Continues Firm

THE U.S. Government decision to continue heavy spending next year relegated Berlin situation anxieties to the background. The U.S. business outlook and prospects for 1959 also helped sentiment.

The Dow-Jones average for 30 Industrials was 565.18 on December 16, as against 558.12 a week ago. The average for 20 Rails was 154.36 as against 153.94.

London Buoyant

LONDON'S stock markets were active and buoyant, helped by the strength of Wall Street and good U.K. export figures for November. The newly created Unit Trusts joined public and institutional investors in substantial purchases of industrial equities. The share index was the highest for three years. Despite some irregular moves in the second part of the week, the undertone remained firm. South-African shares were also firm on selective demand.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 74.6 on December 16 as against 74.4 a week earlier, and for Industrials 257.8 as against 254.1.

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NEW CITRUS CARRIER

HAIFA. — A new vessel, the 2,655 ton m.s. Ashdod, a sister ship to the m.s. Kessarya and the m.s. Acco was handed over to the Zim Co. in West Germany on Wednesday.

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'War' In The Clouds

By Frederick Tomlinson

LONDON, (OFNS).—JET airliners, especially the giant ones which are being built in the U.S., are likely to be the glamour planes of the air world for the next few years.

But while they may take rather more than their fair share of the publicity cake, a sizeable "war" will be going on between the manufacturers of turbo-prop airliners.

Thanks to the Vickers Viscount with its Rolls-Royce engines, followed by the Bristol Britannia, Britain has had a tremendous lead in the manufacture of turbo-prop airliners. But, if the French pure jet Caravelle, which is reputed to be economical over stage lengths of about 400 miles (650 km.), does not challenge the V.S.-count in foreign markets, the new turbo-prop Lockheed Electra, of which more than 161 have already been ordered, will undoubtedly do so.

The Electra is not yet in service, but in a recent demonstration flight from Gatwick Airport, near London, it showed an almost unbelievable degree of flexibility in the hands of its brilliant test pilot. It can cruise at more than 400 miles an hour above most of the "weather," and even connoisseurs of modern passenger flying were unashamedly impressed when the pilot first cut off the outboard starboard engine; then the inner starboard engine, and reduced power to virtually nothing on the inner port engine.

The new Vickers Vanguard airliner, another turbo-prop driven craft, with which Vickers hope to cut air fares by 50 per cent in Europe and 30 per cent in America. Forty Vanguards have been ordered, 20 for BEA, and 20 for Trans-Canada Airlines. Cost of each one is £900,000 — and Vickers have invested £10,000,000.

Although it has a range of about 2,500 miles (4,000 km.), it is claimed that the Electra will operate economically on comparatively short hops on U.S. and other domestic airlines. One of the operating techniques is to keep the two starboard engines turning over, while the passengers (up to 80 or 90 under high density seating conditions) are disembarked from the starboard side. It is claimed that by this method passengers can be unloaded, reloaded, baggage stowed and the aircraft airborne within 12 minutes of touching down. Its range would enable it to make many stops on intercity services, especially in the U.S., for whose market it was mainly designed, without refuelling.

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MODERN DRUGS

And Old Established Remedies

The number of medicines produced annually by the pharmaceutical industry has so greatly increased that it has become necessary for physicians to memorize a large number of fancy names. Preference may be given to "modern" drugs, even in cases where their value has still to be established. It depends very much on the knowledge and reliability of the physician, which of the most up-to-date remedies he will prescribe. With this in mind, TEVA always endeavours to introduce to the market only those modern drugs which clinical research has proved to be the safest.

One of the latest products made available by TEVA to patients in Israel is METRISONE. It belongs to the group of the most highly effective corticosteroid compounds, even when administered in small doses, and produces the least side-effects of all known compounds of the cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone and prednisolone group. When administered for a short period, as in cases of asthmatic conditions, eczema and allergic diseases, there are practically no side-effects at all.

In cases of rheumatoid arthritis, where prolonged treatment is necessary it could be proved that METRISONE is about 5-10 times as effective as other preparations used hitherto, while its side-effects are about 5-10 times less.

Progress in the field of drugs has also been evident by the introduction of TEVACYCLINE in the treatment of infectious diseases. Today, antibiotics are an everyday prescription. But here too, there are so many different compounds and forms that only a physician very well versed in the advantages and shortcomings of the various antibiotics is able to prescribe the right one for his patient. TEVACYCLINE is one of the most popular and most rapidly effective compounds of the tetracycline series. Israel physicians have long since recognized the value of TEVACYCLINE, which represents a tetracycline phosphate complex, and the bi-coloured yellow-orange capsules (which alone are genuine) are highly recommended by physicians and patients on account of their positive effect.

To be modern does not mean, however, to neglect old approved remedies. TEVA is particularly proud of its decade-long record in extracting the asphaltite of the Dead Sea, from which BITUPAL is obtained—a tar oil fraction that has proved its value in the treatment of chronic eczema and various skin diseases the world over. BITUPAL is now one of the very latest drugs on the U.S. market while for us, Israelis, it belongs to the old established remedies extracted from the raw materials of our land.

(Advt.)

Eggs for Export Basket

By Our Economic Correspondent

SOME years ago our economists were warning the Government that our hens were being fed dollars. Now the chickens have turned into dollar earners and Israel has entered the European egg market. It is true that this has become possible through purchases of surplus grain and other feedstuffs from the American Government, but these surpluses are not a gift. They are being paid for, though in Israel currency and on long-term credit. Our chicken farmers, who turned to export because the local market was saturated, are now likely to go on bringing in dollars so long as this supply of surplus feed is kept up.

We began selling eggs abroad in 1953. Last year we exported 25,000,000, and this year the figure will be 200,000,000. The goal is 250,000,000 eggs in a European market that can take 6,000 million. At the beginning our eggs had a difficult time because packing was not up to the mark and shipments arrived in poor condition. The eggs went to industry instead of the food market, and had to be offered 30 per cent cheaper than competing Dutch and Danish eggs to find buyers. Now that we have acquired experience in packing and refrigeration and are better acquainted with the market, the situation is likely to improve.

Shipping Opportunity

There appears to be little hope of competing in Europe in the summer, when the supply from less distant producers than Israel is abundant. Between October and January, however, prospects are encouraging, particularly since it may also be possible to ship unrefrigerated eggs in this period. In spring too sales may improve. All this will call for an adjustment of our peak laying seasons, to the extent that this is feasible.

A related problem is packing. Much remains to be done in finding the best ways of keeping eggs from spoiling on the way from the warehouse to the ship's hold. Cartons are cheaper than wooden boxes, but many

European clients insist on boxes and at least one shipping line even refuses to have the eggs insured if they are packed otherwise. But here there surely remains much scope for research and adjustment; and packing in cartons might at least be feasible to nearer markets such as Cyprus, Greece and Malta.

Seasonal Surplus

To export at full volume when Europe is ready to take our eggs, it will also be essential to find a way of getting rid of dead-season surpluses at home. The egg markets are at present trying to increase the popularity of refrigerated eggs by telling our housewives, through ads in the press, that their nutritional value is undiminished — and by selling these eggs at 30 pruta below fresh eggs. Although eggs are cheaper here than in many European countries, a difference of 30 pruta can exert a considerable influence on the consumer, and sales did in fact rise when the new price was introduced, but not enough to rid the marketers of worry about what to do with an accumulated surplus that recently reached 30,000,000 eggs.

If exports are to be organized satisfactorily we shall also have to invest in more new packing houses, in graders and other equipment. As is usual with new projects, not enough revolving capital is available to carry both exports and new investments, but since the sums are not overwhelming it may be assumed that they can be found.

It may be asked whether it pays to invest in an industry so dependent on the continued purchase of surplus American feed. The answer is that we apparently have no choice. The surpluses are a potential dollar source that we have to use. The only thing we must do is prune investments to the minimum, since one day the bottom may fall out of the whole business.

Meantime the egg industry goes on expanding. Since we are fairly good at chicken raising, since work is relatively easy and returns are comparatively quick, planners have striven to get new settlements to develop this branch, but at the same time the established settlements cannot be kept from expanding their poultry houses too.

It looks like a serious glut is going to build up, although the marketing companies have already piled up impressive debts to suppliers for the 30,000,000 eggs in storage, and everyone in the export business worries about credits. But then perhaps the export goal can be pushed up and higher efficiency may be attained in storage, packing and shipping. If inefficient producers are then squeezed out, we may yet see a long-range solution.

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Kupat Holim – Israel Labour Health Services

Clinics

Kupat Holim clinics embrace the entire country: they cover permanent as well as temporary and border settlements, immigrant transit camps, industrial enterprises as well as labour camps.

Kupat Holim today boasts 927 clinics in all; there were 373 of these at the time of establishment of the State.

Hospitals

Kupat Holim hospitals enjoy high repute among sick fund members, thanks to their high medical standard — the effective treatment and hospitalization they afford. They comprise general hospitals, as well as special ones for the treatment of various diseases (Invalids' Fund).

Kupat Holim Hospitals number 15 in all, with a total of 2,391 beds. At the time of establishment of the State, Kupat Holim mustered 666 beds.

Kupat Holim hospitals have played a special role in training physicians, nurses, technicians, graduates of the medical faculty including interns. There is also a research department, attached to the Hadassah Hospital. A hospital intended to serve the Negev development area and assure Negev members of Kupat Holim a high standard of hospitalization, is now being built in Beersheba.

Convalescent and Rest Homes

Convalescence is a crucial stage in the patient's recovery. Kupat Holim rest homes cater to patients as well as vacationing workers in need of convalescence and rest.

There are 15 rest homes of Kupat Holim, with a total of 1,881 beds.

Preventive Medicine

The maxim "prevention is better than cure" enjoys firm standing with Kupat Holim, as witness its special services for preventive medicine. Pride of place among these is occupied by the Mother and Child centres (with special reference to new immigrant and border settlements) which dispense advice to pregnant women and young mothers on the treatment of babies.

186 Mother and Child centres, sponsored by Kupat Holim, care for the entire country.

There is a special Kupat Holim service for medical supervision and the observance of hygiene in elementary schools. Teams of nurses under the direction of doctors tour dozens of immigrant settlements and proffer advice and guidance on children and female as well as family hygiene. Kupat Holim exercises constant supervision over the health of workers in industry and supplies free first aid kits in places of work. The organization also carries out preliminary examinations, including large scale lung X-rays, and maintains a general medical examination service.

For the past ten years Kupat Holim has published a monthly, "Eitanim," devoted to problems of health and hygiene. The Fund is also engaged in developing hygiene information services in kibbutzim, factories, new settlements and large city quarters. A special feature is the radio health programme sponsored by Kupat Holim.

Personnel

Kupat Holim's widespread medical services are staffed by experts in their particular field.

Kupat Holim has a staff number 5,585 persons, 60% of whom are medical workers.

Budget

The current Kupat Holim budget has reached the IL50m. mark. This figure accounts chiefly for the payment of members' dues and services constituting 51.7% of the budget. (ADVT.)

KUPAT HOLIM AMAMIT

(Founded by Hadassah, 1931)

The KUPAT HOLIM AMAMIT, (or People's Sick Fund) has now more than fifty branches throughout the country, with headquarters in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Completely non-partisan, it is not in any way connected with any political, sports or class organization. It belongs only to its members and is controlled by a board consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Hadassah Medical Organization, members of the Fund and its Medical Staff.

Its main principles are as follows:

1. The Fund is open to everybody: workers, professionals, farmers, shopkeepers, etc. It is a matter of interest that more than 1,300 Government employees (including 300 Government physicians) belong to this Fund.
2. It is totally independent of any party control or contact.
3. FULL Health Insurance is the rule (as against other funds which also provide partial insurance, i.e. excluding certain members of the family, or certain treatments like X-Ray examinations, hospitalization, etc.) which means a) covering of the entire family, including children and old parents if living in the member's home. b) Full medical aid free including doctors and specialists, hospitalization, laboratory tests and X-Ray examinations, X-ray and radium treatment, electrotherapy and prescriptions of drugs and medicines. Members are entitled to all the above services on payment of a monthly fee graded according to income only, but not according to the number of dependents of the head of the family.
4. Free choice of doctors is given, as well as of pharmacy and the public hospitals available. There are no such irritations as waiting in queues, for instance. Patients are received in the consulting room of doctors of their choice. There is no lining up for a "number" in the early morning, or going miles out of one's way to make up a prescription at the central pharmacy.
5. Special attention is given to chronic cases, and as much as 18 months of hospitalisation is given when and if necessary, at the cost of the Fund.
6. Life Insurance for the head of the family, without special medical examination.
7. Convalescence at a reduced rate in the Fund's own beautiful Convalescent Home in Sa'ad and other Convalescent Homes on the Carmel, Haifa, Jerusalem, Natanya, etc.

As regards institutional treatment, it has always been the policy of Kupat Holim Amamit not to build its own hospitals, but to use public and private hospitals and to impress upon the Government and Municipalities the need to build hospitals, and increase the bed capacity of existing hospitals. Thanks to this principle, the Fund has agreements with all public and many private hospitals throughout the country, and is responsible for the full cost of hospitalisation of its members admitted to the Hadassah, Government or Municipal hospitals.

KUPAT HOLIM MEUHEDET, Jerusalem

(United Sick Fund)

The same principles prevail in the Kupat Holim Meuhedet in Jerusalem, where the Kupat Holim Amamit works in full partnership with the Jerusalem Branch of the Israel Medical Association, thus forming in effect, a United Sick Fund of Jerusalem.

In Jerusalem therefore, members have the choice from among 120 doctors, 15 pharmacies and three hospitals, viz., the Hadassah, the Shaarei Zedek and the Bikur Holim. The fund in Jerusalem has its own administration run by representatives of the members, the Medical Staff, the Medical Health Association and the Kupat Holim Amamit.

The Budget of the Kupat Holim Amamit is approximately IL1,250,000 annually while that of the Kupat Holim Meuhedet in Jerusalem is about IL125,000. These sums are covered mainly by members' fees, partly by employers' contributions and partly by Government subsidy. The Fund never makes any outside appeals for support.

Those interested in receiving more detailed information about the advantages of the above mentioned Health Scheme, should apply at the following addresses:

KUPAT HOLIM MEUHEDET: Jerusalem, Rehov Shoret Rishonim, (opp. AVIV Taxi Office). Tel. 2600

KUPAT HOLIM AMAMIT: Jerusalem: Address as above
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GENERAL ZIONIST SICK FUND

The General Zionist Sick Fund has continued its trend of dynamic progress. Membership has multiplied and comprises many thousands of persons. More clinics are in the planning and construction stage, in addition to the already existing network of clinics throughout the country.

STRUCTURE AND SERVICES OF THE FUND

The Fund has avoided the adoption of a rigid dogmatic attitude in the controversy between persons favouring free choice of doctors and those favouring the method adopted by the clinics. Several branches created in the beginning gave preference to the method of free choice (Haifa, Hedera, Tiberias, etc.) while others decided in favour of the principle adopted by the clinics in Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Holon, Jaffa, Ramat Hasharon, Herzliya, etc.

Our experience during the past twenty two years has taught us to synthesize the two methods (free choice of physicians and the concentration of services in clinics) within a single framework, thus combining the advantages inherent in both methods — they have been greatly instrumental in promoting professional efficiency and planning. Apart from a number of small settlements where no choice is available (Shuval, Kfar Bnei Zion, Kfar Silver, etc.) this middle way has been preserved, since it most readily co-incides with the needs of insured persons and the Fund's aims.

The clinics, staffed by a regular staff of doctors, nurses, clerks, etc. serve to minimize the disadvantages arising from "free choice" without detriment to the advantages. The National Medical Centre in Tel Aviv serves to co-ordinate medical assistance to members.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTRE IN TEL AVIV

Several clinics and institutes have been added to the Medical Centre, which today comprises: 1. Internal. 2. 8 children's clinics. 3. 3 surgical clinics. 4. 2 orthopaedic clinics. 5. A skin clinic. 6. An eye clinic. 7. A cardiac clinic (comprising Radiography and an electro-cardiographic institute). 8. A Urological clinic. 9. A gynaecological clinic. 10. 2 Ear, throat and nose clinics. 11. An endocrinological clinic (including a department for metabolism. 12. A department for the preservation of blood for transfusions (including Oscillometry). 13. A nurses' section 14. Central laboratories (for Haematology and Bacteriology, etc.). 15. X-Ray institute (including detection instruments and a mobile instrument for the examination of fractures. 16. A fully equipped institute of Physiotherapy, comprising diathermic and Quartz instruments as well ultrasonic instruments as well as instruments for the treatment of Buerger's Disease, etc. 17. A store for medicines and medical equipment. 18. The central pharmacy supplying medicines to members sent there by the Medical Centre's various department at all hours of the day. 19. A national executive, administration and supervision of branches — the Medical Centre taerts over 1,000 cases daily.

The new Centre in Haifa, housed in the huge building at 20 Rehov Hanevi'im was put into operation only a few months ago. Its development will, no doubt contribute greatly towards solving the problems of our branches in the outlying Kiryot of the Haifa area.

SANATORIUM

A large sanaterium dedicated in the name of Jenny Grossinger, with room for 100 persons, has been inaugurated by the Fund on Mount Canaan. This edifice, known in the past as the Sara Levy Home, is surrounded by a wood covering 20 dunams and now revived, while in the building itself many improvements have been introduced: each room has running hot and cold water. The up-to-date kitchen and large dining hall are accommodated in another, specially adapted building, while the main building contains the living quarters with pleasant balconies as well as reading rooms and room reserved for entertainment. All these serve to make the sanaterium unique of its kind in Israel.

CLINICS AND NEW ENTERPRISES

In addition to the dozens of clinics dotting the country, planning and construction have begun on new ones in Jaffa, Ramat Gan, Givatayim, Bnei Brak, Herzliya, as well as new branches at Ramat Hen, Ramat Aviv and Ramat Yitzhak, and a clinic in the north of Tel Aviv dedicated to the memory of Ben Zion Barsilai, late Chairman of the General Zionist Sick Fund Executive.

(Advt.)

Public Health Problems Are Seasonal

By Dr. S. Btesh

Director General, Ministry of Health

Inoculation, given here by a Hadassah nurse, wards off winter diseases.

THE effect of physical environment on the spread of disease has long been known to man; at times it has been considered the primary cause of disease. As late as the 16th century, prominent physicians still attributed disease to "effluvia given off from the earth because of changes within it." Modern medical science has been able to find more convincing explanation of the causes of many, if not yet of all diseases. But finding the cause of an illness, or to use medical terminology, discovering the etiological agent, does not explain all the aspects of a particular disease or why it tends to occur at certain times of the year or why it attacks certain people, sparing others.

Modern epidemiology recognizes at least three factors whose interchange determines the various aspects of a disease or an epidemic. These factors relate to the 1) the causative agent, 2) the host and 3) the environment. Amongst the so-called environmental factors, climate and weather play an important part.

Climatic Conditions

The recognition of this fact places in our hands an added tool in combatting and preventing disease. The knowledge that a given disease is more liable to occur under certain climatic conditions enables us to decide, not only what measures to take in our fight against it, but also the best time of year to apply them.

In practical terms, our country has only two seasons — summer and winter — and each is characterized by the predominance of certain diseases. The summer season, for a health worker, means poliomyelitis, dysentery, food poisoning, infantile diarrhoeas, etc., while winter spells nasal colds, influenza, bronchitis, diphtheria and the rest. And the health worker must be prepared to meet them in time.

It is not only infections or communicable diseases, however, that vary with the seasons. Even conditions such as peptic ulcers, myocardial infraction and nutritional deficiencies have their seasonal variation. An ulcer sufferer knows by experience that during the months of December, January and February, he has to be doubly careful with his diet. If he is a smoker, he will probably cut out smoking altogether during this period. A heart sufferer will further restrict his activities in the hot *khamseen* season. In the same way, a chronic bronchitic will avoid crowded overheated places in the winter and will make sure not to forget his hat and scarf when going outdoors — while rheumatics will crowd the warmer resorts.

Significance of Seasons

An interesting example of the significance of seasons in the spread of disease was afforded by last year's influenza epidemic (or rather the world pandemic). The health authorities, notified of the epidemic when it started in the Far East, calculated that it would reach Israel sometime in August. Since influenza attacks more people and assumes a much more severe character in winter than in summer, the health authorities, expecting the epidemic to be over by the middle of November, were not unduly worried. However, an unusual combination of circumstances made the epidemic "skip" Israel in its progress westwards, so that it reached the Balkan countries before reaching Israel. This slight deviation in its course produced a delay of four or five weeks and our health workers really began to worry. It was lucky, however, that the winter was also delayed and the epidemic died out early in December after doing minimum damage. We dread to think what would have happened had it been delayed another two or three weeks. We know of the serious character it assumed in Western Europe, which it reached in midwinter.

Another important example related to Israel is poliomyelitis. The polio "season" begins in April, reaches its peak in June or July and begins to die out in August. This fact is extremely important and determines our immunization timetable. In order to give the individual maximum immunity by the end of April, Israel's immunization campaign begins in November or December. In the U.S., for example, the disease breaks out four to six weeks later and the campaign begins in January or February.

One of the most important summer diseases in Israel is infantile diarrhoea. This serious disease begins to appear in April or May, usually in the wake of the first *sharav*, and reaches its peak in midsummer. All hospitals in the country automatically increase the number of beds in their pediatric section sometime in May. Actually, the budget of the Ministry of Health provides for a special allocation for this purpose, and although in the past two or three years there have been many fewer such "seasonal beds" for children than previously, we still find it necessary to provide about 100.

Picnic Dangers

Summer brings with it the pleasures of parties and picnics: cold sandwiches, potato salads and mayonnaise dressings, are consumed in larger quantities. But these same salads and sandwiches can be deadly, for the heat of summer is responsible for the rapid multiplication of bacteria introduced accidentally during the process of preparation. Even the few hours that elapse between the preparation of the food and its consumption may produce enough bacteria and toxins to cause severe or even fatal food poisoning unless proper and efficient refrigeration is utilized.

Thus each season has its pleasures and its blessings. But each season has its inconveniences. In the words of Perkins, "Gloomy days are depressing, bright crisp days are stimulating, a mild winter brings joy and efficiency and a frigid stormy winter is exhausting."

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The Hospital is about to erect a new building exclusively for the Rheumatic Fever Ward with accommodation for 100 beds.

NEW CENTRAL CLINIC FOR NEGEV BEDUIN

By a Special Correspondent

AN eight-room central clinic for the Beduin of the Negev will open in Beersheba today. Two doctors and a staff of nurses will be available to attend to the patients, who will come from all the Beduin tribes in the area.

The new building in which the clinic is housed cost over IL40,000. It comprises two doctors' rooms, a nurses' room for treatment, an office, waiting rooms, a small laboratory and the usual services.

Health Services

There are about 14,500 Beduin in the Negev, divided into 18 tribes and inhabiting an area of about 1,100 sq. kilometres to the east and south of Beersheba.

The Ministry of Health initiated its health services for the Beduin in 1949. At first they were treated by the late Dr. Koslowsky.

In April 1955 the medical services were organized under the supervision of a special doctor and a nurse. Later two young Beduin were trained as orderlies in the course of the work (one of them afterwards attended a course as practical orderly), and two girls also helped, but in spite of all efforts no additional candidates could be found.

The Beduin Clinic in Beersheba showing the separate waiting rooms for men and women. Benches are provided but the women on the whole seem to prefer the floor. Donkeys and camels shuffle patiently in the sand outside; not so their owners, who, like patients in waiting rooms all over the world, each think that they should be first in the queue. The Clinic is painted a fresh pale blue which contrasts strongly with the dark shabby clothes of patients, who are almost without exception extremely poor. However, being unused to medicine, they respond very quickly to treatment, and even to such suggestions as "Try and wash the baby at least once a week."

ZELIDE TEAGUE

In addition to Beersheba, there are now clinics for Beduin at Um-Batit on the Beersheba-Hebron road, where work is carried on in a formerly empty Arab house, since the original building was destroyed by infiltrators in the end of 1956, at El el Malach, 30 kilometres east of Beersheba, and at Sakib, in a room in the school of the Azazma tribe. A plan has now been drawn up to erect a new building at Um-Batit at a cost of IL11,000, of which the local tribes have agreed to contribute IL2,000.

The number of patients is growing yearly. It was 5,760 during the last nine months of 1955; 7,440 in 1956; 9,638 in 1957; and 10,307 in 1958 (up to the end of November).

The doctor receives patients four times a week at the tribal clinics and on Wednesday in Beersheba. The Beduin take advantage of their visits to Beersheba to go for examination by specialists at Kupat Holim (Workers' Sick Fund), at Hadassah or by private doctors.

Of course, while some tribesmen attend regularly, others do not appear at all. Some go to private doctors or dervishes, of whom there are a considerable number. Some of the latter use Arab remedies (such as making burns on the skin above the site of the pain), while others make and sell amulets. In general the dervishes charge high prices for treatment.

At the clinic, at first the Beduin were attended free, but at the end of 1955 a charge of 500 pruta per visit, including medicines, was instituted. Since June 1956 the charge has been fixed at IL1. Patients' fees brought in IL146 in December 1955; IL2,480 in 1956; IL5,872 in 1957; and IL7,077 up to the end of November 1958. Patients who are unable to pay are attended free.

Hospitalisation

Tuberculosis patients, as in the rest of the country, are hospitalized free of charge, adults being accommodated at the Hospital for Lung Diseases in Nazareth, and children at the Eitanim Hospital near Jerusalem.

The Ministry of Health clinic maintains close contact with the Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba, where large number of Beduin attend the clinics and are accepted for hospitalisation. A small number of women now have their children in the hospital. Here the Beduin pay themselves.

Beduin visit the eye, skin, and ear, nose and throat specialists at the Kupat Holim Central Clinic.

Whenever necessary, Beduin are accepted at Government Hospitals (Asaf Harofe, Tel Hashomer, Donolo). The payment is fixed according to capacity to pay, as certified by the Military Governor. About 10-15 Beduin patients are hospitalized per month.

T. B. Danger

The most common disease among the Beduin is tuberculosis. The following table shows its incidence, which is about five times as great among the Beduin as among the Jewish population. Since all cases discovered were hospitalized immediately, there has been a considerable fall in the death rate.

Year	Cases per month	Incidence per 10,000	Deaths
1954	54	45	15
1955	33	28	8
1956	33	26.5	4
1957	24	18	1
1958	38	26	2

BCG inoculations against tuberculosis have been given to large numbers of Beduin: 2,768 in 1950; 1,986 in 1953; 1,308 in 1954. Minograph examinations (lung photographs) were carried out among the tribes in 1954. 4,910 Beduin being examined.

In 1957, 4,200 Beduin were inoculated against smallpox. In the same year parents were asked to bring their children for inoculation against polio. 50 per cent of the children of the ages eligible for inoculation received the first injection, and 25 per cent were brought for the second.

In 1958, 1,760 children were inoculated against polio, 70 per cent of those eligible receiving one injection and 50 per cent receiving both injections.

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Its founders were the late Dr. Danziger, surgeon, and Dr. Sachs, orthopaedist. These medical pioneers were among the first to introduce modern medical equipment into the country.

During the riots of 1929 the hospital was forced to close, and in 1930 it moved to its present site at 11 Rehov Gruzenberg, Tel Aviv.

At present the hospital is being modernised on a large scale, and a new operating theatre is in the process of construction.

Dr. Danziger's Hospital is well known for its personal note in the care of its patients, under the management of Dr. Eger and his staff of experienced nurses.

ASSUTAH, Tel Aviv and **ELISHA**, Haifa
(founded 1935) (founded 1949)

Private Hospitals

Insurance for Free Hospitalization

These hospitals are held in high regard by the general public, thanks to the superior medical standard maintained by them, and the comfortable accommodation afforded to patients. They include all departments of medicine, and are equipped with modern medical facilities: X-Ray for diagnosis and deep therapy, all types of laboratories, electrocardiography, electro-encephalography, physiotherapy. There is also a complete dietetic kitchen.

A new cobalt therapy department is due to open shortly at the Assutah Hospital. It will be equipped with the latest telecobalt apparatus, the first of its kind in Israel.

The two hospitals enjoy the service of the pick of the medical profession in Israel. Patients, including maternity cases, retain the right to choose their own physician.

Adjoining the Assuta Hospital is a school for qualified nurses (three year course), in existence since 1943. Students receive free tuition and professional training, comfortable accommodation and board, uniforms and pocket money for personal expenses.

A special insurance company, ISHPUZ, Ltd., formed by the two hospitals, grants free hospitalisation for a period up to 90 days, in return for a small monthly premium. This includes full use of all hospital services for hospitalized as well as non-hospitalised patients. Payment of an additional premium entitles the patient to treatment by a private doctor during hospitalization.

In this manner the patient is assured of immediate and comfortable hospitalization in case of illness, as well as of examination in case of any suspected disease; the patient is thus released from undue worry about the heavy expenses that hospitalization and medical services entail nowadays.

Persons of all ages, up to 75, may join this insurance scheme.

The Ishpuz Insurance Company's slogan is:

Take care of your illness while you are well, and your sick bed expenses will take care of themselves.

Patients at Malben-JDC Hospital for Chronic Diseases at Shaar Menashe sunning themselves on a bright winter's day.

Sick Fund Progress Is Limited Only By Funds

By a Special Correspondent

THE introduction of the family doctor system in Kupat Holim, or rather the return to it, is an attempt to help cure a situation that has developed primarily due to lack of funds.

The Histadrut's Sick Fund has kept up doggedly with the continuous expansion of the number of settlements without abandoning its principle of a clinic and a full-time resident nurse in each, as well as regular medical care. It has continued to concentrate hospital building primarily in rural and development areas — a policy that is being implemented again in the construction of a new hospital at Beersheba. And it has pursued and expanded preventive work.

At the same time, along with the rest of Israel's health services, the Sick Fund has had to keep up with the advances of medical science, with resultant heavy investment. On top of this came the low health standard of immigrants (the majority of whom were accepted by Kupat Holim) who had to be treated for a variety of diseases.

Another source of difficulties, which Israel shares with other countries, is that in few fields is inflation so pronounced as in medicine. Drugs, research, diagnostic and therapeutic methods literally grow dearer month by month.

Conditions in the clinics, already operating under restricted budgets, were complicated by Israel's changing social structure. Consultation at the clinic, conducted on a personal basis so long as everyone knew each other, grew administrative and heavy-handed as the contact between patient and doctor weakened everywhere except in the villages and a few fortunate resident quarters. Finally, shorter working hours for doctors and a growing shortage of specialists and nurses brought the morale of physicians and patients alike very near breaking point.

New Contact

Now that every patient will be able to choose his own doctor out of a panel of physicians available for service in the district, contact will be re-established and Kupat Holim members are expected to welcome the improvement. In order to provide service for everyone without forcing him to travel considerable distances, in districts where Kupat Holim's own doctors are overworked the clinics will be able to direct members to private physicians until such time as the Kupat Holim service in the area is expanded.

Much dissatisfaction is thus expected to be eliminated, although the ultimate solution to the Sick Fund's difficulties will not come until its financial problems are solved.

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DISABILITY FUND

REHABILITATION INSTITUTE

Of the three main departments of modern medicine, namely, the curative, preventive, and that of rehabilitation, the latter is deliberately the most neglected. While teams of experts work unremittingly to promote the progress of methods of prevention and cure, not nearly enough is being done for the rehabilitation of patients.

There are reasons for this comparative neglect, to be sure: one is the complexity of the task involved, another the relatively small number of persons in this category receiving treatment. However, this does not do away with the urgency of the problem.

Successful rehabilitation depends on the unswerving co-operation of many elements; chief among these the patient himself, who must be imbued with faith in his recovery. In addition to well-coordinated teamwork among the general medical staff, much depends on the manner in which the occupational therapist, the physiotherapist, the social worker as well as the vocational counsellor carry out their tasks. Finally a suitable place of work must be found for the patient; here, social prejudice interfering with the person's re-integration into society must be overcome.

The Fund was set up to care for the rehabilitation of the chronically ill persons most highly affected; the mentally ill, sufferers from lung diseases and paralysis, other protracted diseases. The fund has established suitable institutions for all these.

Today the Fund maintains four institutions for the treatment of various categories of mentally ill, with 440 beds, apart from 300 beds maintained in public and private institutions. An up-to-date institute for the rehabilitation of persons suffering from lung diseases, the Beit Meir Hospital at Kfar Saba, has been established. This hospital accommodates at present 200 patients; a total of 400 can be accommodated in case of need. A nationwide centre for the rehabilitation of persons suffering from orthopaedic, nervous and circulatory diseases was inaugurated only recently. This central institution with 127 beds boasts every modern facility for the rehabilitation of patients.

The Disability Fund also helps in the treatment of old age diseases, and a special institute with 50 beds has been established in Petah Tikva. This is the first of several such institutes about to be erected.

One of the elementary requirements of proper rehabilitation is a tolerant approach to the patient, the realization that rehabilitation cannot be wrought by miracles but is a protracted, monotonous and exacting routine. The Fund is therefore at pains to instil this attitude into its staff — the physicians, social workers, physiotherapists and nurses.

In 1958 the Fund's budget totalled IL8m.

The Fund's achievements are considerable: thousands of patients have been restored to their places of work, their families and society. Even in difficult cases, where patients cannot return to work, they are given suitable training to enable them to become self-reliant and move freely at home without remaining dependent on others.

(Advt.)

Haifa Can Make It and Sell It

Good Businessmen Aid Their City

By Ya'acov Friedler

ONE way of meeting slow business is to close down your shop, or sit behind the shutters and wipe your eyes dry. Another way is to go to it with a will and speed things up again.

When, a couple of weeks ago, the papers reported that over 50 Haifa business enterprises (mainly wholesalers and importers) had closed shop in the Lower Town and half of them transferred to Tel Aviv, many Haifa shopkeepers sat back almost relieved and nodded "I told you so." "Now we know that things are bad in the town," they consoled each other. But not all of them. There are still plenty of shopkeepers and merchants who refuse to throw in the sponge and have taken the stand that now is the time for all good businessmen to come to the aid of the city.

Take the grocers. Faced with the threat (that's how they see it) of the Supermarket, they organized themselves into "Supergrocers," each week offering the housewife a special low-priced, top-quality bargain. Sardines, tongue, sliced melons and olive oil have all been offered and snapped up.

The city's main thoroughfare and shopping centre, Rehov Herzl, is at last getting a gradual face-lifting. Some of the merchants have started rebuilding their shopfronts, enlarging their show windows and frequently changing the displays to make them more attractive. The outstanding example is the Matzkin shop which has invested several thousand pounds in a new front, sacrificing some of the floor space for a larger window that draws window shoppers at all hours of the day. New neon signs cast a multicoloured glow that warms a shopper's heart on a winter night.

Rosier Future

But there are still too many defeatists who sit back moaning, blaming the Town Hall, early or late rain, high or low temperatures, the attraction of Tel Aviv, the inflation, the cash shortage. There are still too many sloppily dressed windows, too many repulsive shop fronts too many bad salesmen.

Mr. Berthold Colby, manager of Rosenblum Outfitters, is an eloquent spokesman for those Haifa merchants who see the future much rosier than the past. Although the shop is quite a way down the "dead" half of Herzl Street, it always sports most attractive and original displays. Now Mr. Colby plans a large-scale face-lifting that will make people come down this way again in droves." He is a firm believer in Haifa simply "because we live in Haifa, our business is in Haifa and our customers must be Haifaites." His motto is, Haifa can make it and sell it. Ladies' coats are his main line and every one of them is made in Haifa, in the shop's own tailoring department.

"We modify all the latest designs from the world's fashion centres and make them here. We offer the Haifa ladies a range of nearly 30 styles in coats. You don't have to go any further to be right in the fashion show," says Mr. Colby. Just back from a trip to Europe that included a careful visit to the Paris fashion shops, he is convinced that Haifa has no less to offer, except that here you may have to wait a day or two while the coat is tailored for you, because turnover is too small to warrant stocking every size in every style. But that excepted, "we're well up in front."

Home Town vs. Big City

With a confident smile, Mr. Colby reveals that quite a few of his customers who went after the glitter of Tel Aviv have come right back again. They have found that the big city has no more to offer than the home town. "But here they get more individual service. "If a small alteration is needed, you don't have to make another trip to have it done, you only have to come down the road." Finally, by buying here you are helping your own town, because "we do all our work locally, providing employment for tailors and dressmakers."

Mr. Colby also advocates a collective effort on the part of Haifa shops to go after the customers. He sees nothing wrong with shops helping each other to keep customers in the town and attracting them from outside, "because none of us is big enough to serve all the customers there are." His latest effort is a circular to all neighbouring kibbutzim and settlements. "Our settlers have become quite fashion-conscious and there is no reason why they should go to Tel Aviv, we can serve them." This scheme too is already paying dividends. His only regret is the fact that he must "import" most of his materials from Tel Aviv.

However, even in cloth production Haifa can claim an honourable share. The Ata textile plant is here. The firm has long become a by-word for men's shirtings, work clothes, etc. But during the past two years or so it has branched out into the ladies' fashion business as well, and with remarkable success.

Ata's corduroys and, more recently, its velvetone fashions have conquered the market. Bright and well designed and cut, they have become favourite apparel for many women and, of course, the teenagers. They come in a colour range covering 25 different tones. Demand appears tremendous and almost every day some new shop, (many of them in the smart high price class) sports Ata ladies' wear. The secret is a blend of attractive articles, backed by the Ata name for high quality and comparatively low price that has been built up over the decades.

The price tags owe their low figures to the fact that Ata makes its modest profit on the cloth and charges little more than cost for the tailoring. Unlike clothes manufacturers who must make their profit after the weavers have finished, it is a complete loom-to-finished-product action that helps reduce prices. Even England, the traditional textile country, is now importing Ata materials.

The Ata retail store in the Lower Town has also proved wrong all the Jeremiahs who weep that the district is "finished." The shop is almost always full, even after most others have closed down by 4 p.m. Because of its small size, it limits its sales exclusively to men's wear. But demand for Ata ladies' apparel is so great that Madame Stella next door has introduced a variety of Ata velvetone and corduroys as well as ladies' raincoats. In the words of Madame Stella, she "hasn't had it so good for a long time." "I hardly expected to find so many customers left in the Lower Town. And, another thing: with Ata goods nobody tries bargaining. Even the most hardened bargainers know that the price tag is the last word because it's the lowest possible price." It only goes to show.... And now the Ata store is planning to expand its show window as well.

Who would have thought it, in Haifa and in the Lower Town too? There is always room left for enterprise, a good line and confidence.

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Care Of Winter Footwear

FOOTWEAR for the rain and cold weather: Footwear at all times needs good care to obtain good service and long wear. As during the summer most of us run around in sandals, this care really only applies during the months when it is wet and cold.

Shoes, boots, rubber boots, galoshes or fur-lined boots that fit are obviously the first requirement. Footwear that is too tight ruins the feet and also is a drain on the pocket, as shoes or boots a size too small split and tear quickly and get worn down in no time. Footwear that is too large is also bad for the feet. Shoes half a size too large scuff at the toes and rub at the heels and really cause quite a strain on the legs in order to keep them on.

Having bought your shoes (or had them made for you if you can't find your proper size and shape in the shops — far the wisest thing to do if you want to keep your feet in good condition) the next thing to do is to take care of them. Before going on to this, however, a word of warning about buying shoes that are to be worn during rainy weather. At any other time, shoes with crepe soles may be very effective and sporty, but for rainy weather they are a real danger. If you intend to buy crepe-soled shoes — be sure you have another pair to wear when the roads are wet and slippery, otherwise you'll find it terribly difficult to move in them — they slip and slide and are the cause of many a fall.

If you have been out in the rain and your shoes are thoroughly soaked through, wipe off as much of the wet as you can with a dry cloth, then stuff them with newspaper and stand them in a warm area — but, not close to the stove or on hot pipes.

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Shoes should be cleaned after every wearing. Your shoe cleaning equipment should include a good supply of brushes and cloths, and polishes and creams to match the shoes you have. Except for suede shoes, the first thing to do is to remove any mud with a brush or damp cloth (if very muddy, clean with warm water and saddle soap, using a minimum of water). The shoes should be left to dry near an open window or in a draughty spot. When dry, they should be rubbed over with a good quality shoe polish or cream, using this very sparingly. With rubbing, a brilliant polish should result. (Suede shoes should be brushed with a rubber or wire suede shoe brush you can obtain in household stores. Occasionally apply the special liquid suede cleaner you can get in shoe stores. Should you have patent leather shoes, dust them thoroughly and rub up with a velvet pad. If necessary, clean with some milk applied with a soft rag, then give them a good rub. To keep the leather soft, apply a little petroleum jelly (vaseline) occasionally. If the weather is cold, slightly warm patent leather shoes before wearing them in order to avoid cracking.

Rubber boots and galoshes should have the mud washed off carefully (don't scrape with a knife as this may cut the rubber). They should then be thoroughly dried and stored in a cool, dark place. *Don't* use oil or grease on them, as these have a destructive effect on the rubber.

Hints for footwear: If you want to scrape the mud off your shoes before going into the house, nail a large scrubbing brush upside down by your door-step or as near the outside door as is convenient.

To soften stiff shoes after a rainy day (if you haven't dried them off properly, as above) wash them over with warm water, then rub castor oil or glycerine well into them.

If the toes of your brown shoes are scuffed, paint them with iodine, then polish in the ordinary way.

To keep galoshes from slipping when they become loose at the heels, glue a band of felt around the inside top of each galosh.

To prevent galoshes or rubber boots from slipping in wet weather, stick a strip of two-inch-wide adhesive tape the length of each sole.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HOUSE is thrown into rather a turmoil by the proposed visit of a guest to my daughter. Under her eagle eye all the rooms are spring-cleaned, her new curtains and bedcovers are hastily finished (so hastily in fact that two of the curtains are hung upside down — hope she will not notice this) and we all receive elaborate instructions on how to dress, how to speak and how to behave. Complicated plans are made for the entertainment of the guest including visits to friends and ballet classes and other hot spots of Nahariya. Cookery books are studied in order to provide worthy food, the best crockery is taken from its hiding place and the guest's bed is arranged three or four times before daughter pronounces it satisfactory.

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PROTEST that as the guest is neither a fussy old lady nor an invalid, but only a young girl, all this fuss seems going a little far. Daughter at once rounds on me and says it was I who taught her that guests have to be given the best of everything even if the hosts go without. And in principle there is no difference between 13 and 70. Must perforce agree, but remind her that we have entertained a couple of hundred guests throughout the year without my going without sleep or giving up my hoarded talcum powder for their bath. Suppose I should be glad that the guest is not a little older or she would no doubt be presented with my only pair of nylons or pressed to make use of my Paris perfume.

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SON in spite of stormy scenes refuses to alter habillement for a mere girl and prepares to meet the guest in his working shirt, his face and hair delicately decorated in light green paint. He does, however, under extreme pressure consent to move her bed and promises the loan of his bicycle. Head of the House, also under protest, is constrained to offer to take her for a trip around the neighbourhood should the bicycle prove too strenuous.

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AT last standing to attention with our buttons shining, we greet the child and carry home her heavy case which proves to contain twelve brand-new rock'n roll records. She is very condescending to her hostess because she has never heard of Elvis Presley (on the other hand she identifies a banana tree as a corn plant so honours are about even). The girls go into their room and play the records over and over again during the whole of the visit and cannot be tempted to take part in any other amusement whatsoever. Guest neither notices what she is eating, nor, as far as I can tell, glances at the curtains. When she leaves she assures me she has had a wonderful time. It can only have been the change of air.

PEN FRIENDS

WILLIAM RADER, 29, of 1127 Lockbourne Avenue, Columbus 6, Ohio, U.S.A. wants a girl correspondent in English.

GORAN FALL, 13, of Fack 121, Frundforsbygget, Sweden, is looking for a pen friend. His hobbies are DXing, books, flags and stamps.

THE JERUSALEM POST has a list of requests for pen friends in Israel, from Ghanaians of the ages of 16-30 and will be pleased to supply names and addresses upon request.

MUSICAL THERAPY

By Pat Gold

WHEN the boy David played his harp to soothe away Saul's anger, he knew instinctively that the power of his music was greater, just then, than anything else he could do.

Today this is called Musical Therapy — a name that would have been foreign in any language in those days.

It is, in fact, another case of an up-to-date word being given to an old, but unplumbed, truth.

Ever since the time of Jubal and "the corded shell," men have known the deep way that music can hold over the emotions. But only in recent years has its healing influence really been explored.

Dr. Margaretta Brabandt-Isaac, a psycho-therapist in Tel Aviv, explains enthusiastically how she first came to use music in her work.

It happened back in 1938. A patient who was afraid of animals had become agitated when Dr. Braband's small daughter unthinkingly gave him her pet tortoise to hold.

WITH the high price of new wood in Israel, the economy-minded handyman will try to use second-hand wood from old packing cases and broken furniture for as many purposes as possible. This wood often has the added advantage of being better seasoned than new timber bought from the store, and is therefore less likely to warp afterwards.

In order to salvage as much good as possible, use your "wrecking" tools as carefully as if you were constructing a fine piece. With an old large screwdriver whose blade has been sharpened and narrowed almost to a point, dig out the bent-over ends of the nails and lever them out of the wood, roughly straightening the nail with a side blow of the hammer.

If you have great difficulty in separating two boards, slide a hacksaw blade between them and cut through the nails that hold them together. Later, extract the two parts of the nail.

Go over the wood very carefully to make sure that no odd bits of nail are left to ruin precious saw-blades or planers. A nail that has lost its head should not be abandoned in the wood. Cut the point off another nail and knock it in on top of the headless nail till you have driven the latter right through the other side where you can grip it with pincers. A board that is split part way along is likely to split further: cut off the split part and an extra two centimetres.

The wood should now be planed, a job that I do not recommend for the amateur as it is almost impossible to plane well without a proper vice mounted on a really rigid work-bench (not to mention the back-breaking toil). A local carpentry will probably be prepared to run your wood through its mechanical planer for a small fee — if you swear solemnly that you have removed every single nail. Once planed, the wood takes on a completely new appearance, stimulating you to all sorts of new projects. Design the work to take best advantage of the sizes of wood that you have, to avoid waste. The nail holes can be filled in with plastic wood.

HANDYMAN

To calm him, Dr. Braband began to play the first gramophone record which came to hand. The music had an instant effect. Under it, the patient subsided in a way that no words could have produced.

But, said Dr. Braband, "I didn't have the courage to follow up this idea or to form any real opinion about it."

Even later, in 1950, when she began again to use music in her work, she was, she said, "a little ashamed" of her theories, in case they should be dismissed as "sentimental nonsense." Psychotherapy itself is still in its early stages.

"Today," says Dr. Braband, "people live in a general atmosphere of tension, whether they realize it or not. That is modern life — full of noise and fears which previous generations did not experience."

On a recent visit to Paris, she said, the noise of the traffic was so great that at night, the "taxis seemed to be going through my room. The people who lived nearby were probably used to it, but the strain was bound to have some effect, all the same."

We need to know how to relax, she declares. Music, she finds, helps as nothing else can. One of her favourite pieces for this purpose is from Brahms' Alto Rhapsody.

The same piece will have different effects on different listeners. Playing to a patient, she finds, helps him to remember past events, to think of present associations, or to form pictures in his mind. It can bring to light the patient's inmost thoughts, often more effectively than words.

Of all the arts, thinks Dr. Braband, "music can reach the deepest parts of the personality."

Dr. Braband is a slight woman, with wind-swept grey hair, twinkling brown eyes, and boundless energy — not in the least like a many-times-over grandmother.

"People" as such, are her full-time interest. Trained in Germany as a medical doctor, it was some years later, when she first heard a lecture given by the famous psychologist Jung, that she realized what she wanted to do. "He said all the things I was looking for, for a long time."

Tomatoed Egg Islands

Every good French Chef knows the following recipe: Prepare a batter from 50 grams margarine and 1 tablespoon of flour. Add contents of 1 tin of "Ardi" Tomato Puree and 2 glasses of water. Add salt, sugar and pepper to taste, and cook. Break the required number of eggs carefully on a plate and add each one separately to the tomato sauce. Boil for several minutes until the egg white has hardened. Serve on toast.

TOMATO PUREE
ARDI

Pink Taffeta in the Morning

By Anita Engle

AS the last seats were filling up in a bus at the Haifa terminal, a bulging bundle was forcibly thrust through the open door, followed by a distended suitcase wrapped around with twine. Behind the luggage appeared a big, handsome Oriental girl. She was wearing a short, canary-yellow coat. Flaring out from under it was a floor-length skirt of sky blue taffeta. It was straight from an American pattern book, and so bright and new that one felt the white basting threads must still be clinging to it.

A few passengers seemed taken aback at seeing a full-fledged evening gown enter the grimy bus at 8.30 in the morning. The girl herself had the air of being self-consciously but complacently well-dressed.

After her came a girl of about 13, clad in a pale pink taffeta evening dress like her sister's. She wore a short crimson coat. She was followed by an older woman, carrying a baby in her arms, and pulling a tot of about three after her.

The family, masterfully directed by the older girl, arranged themselves on the long bench at the back of the bus, just behind me. She dropped herself into the vacant seat beside me. No sooner had she settled down than she turned and gave a command to her sister. Both jumped up and rushed off the bus.

They came back, balancing dripping *falafel* in both hands. They had brought *falafel* for the entire family, including the baby. As the big girl settled herself beside me again and sank her teeth into the dripping *falafel*, my heart failed me. Another gesture of her excitable hands would spatter a shower of red chili sauce over the sky-blue taffeta skirt. Not to mention the canary-coloured coat.

I quickly looked into my bag, found a wad of foolscap and spread the sheets over her skirt while she lifted her head from the *falafel* to give me a grateful smile.

"We're on our way to Beersheba," she volunteered. When she spoke to her family, she used an Arabic dialect.

"A wedding?" I asked her.

"Yes," she said.

"Whose?"

"Mine!," she declared, with a laugh.

"*Mazal tov!*" I wished her. "So you're getting married today?"

"Oh no," she said. "Not until next week."

"And this lovely dress is your wedding dress?"

Not at all. Her wedding dress was white satin, as a bride's should be, and she had it tucked away in the bulging suitcase which that very moment was blocking the aisle beside us. The dresses had been made by a relation of the groom. Her sky-blue evening gown and her sister's pink one were merely "going to" dresses (as opposed to the "going away" dresses of Western tradition).

Her family had been in Israel for only a year and a half, and they still lived in a *ma'abara* near Haifa. The party had left in a trail of glory at seven that morning. The groom — whom she had known in Morocco — had been in Israel for four years and now had a job on the Beersheba railway. His whole family and all their mutual friends lived there. They would all be at the bus station to meet them, she told me. It would be a great moment for both families when she and her sister stepped off the bus so elegantly clad. The groom had given her money to help pay for it all.

"I suppose you are bringing a dowry?" I asked her.

"A dowry?" she asked with indignation. "Where would I get the money from? If I had the money for a dowry, would I be getting married?"

New Products — And Very Good

By Molly Bar-David

OUR peas this year are not the tender tiny pearls of two seasons ago, but our newly-produced corn (Omer and Gat only, so far, I believe; but next year all the manufacturers will be putting it out) is excellent, as good as the best whole kernel golden bantam corn produced anywhere. My brood prefer it plain with a generous piece of melting margarine in the bowl (the liquid—after heating — I reserve for soup), and indeed this is most delicious. But corn makes many wonderful other dishes such as:

Creamed Corn

1 can corn, ½ cup milk, 1 tbsp. margarine, 1 tbsp. flour, salt and pepper to taste.

Heat the corn, liquid and milk. Mash together the margarine and flour, salt and pepper. Add to the hot corn and stir until thick. Serve plain or on toast.

Cracker-Corn Fritters

1 can corn, 2 eggs, cracker crumbs, salt and pepper to taste.

Mix corn and liquid with the eggs, salt and pepper. Add enough cracker (or bread) crumbs to hold the mixture together. Drop by tablespoons into hot fat and fry until golden brown.

Priman has recently put out very tender whole Lima Beans. Here, too, all you have to do is heat the beans, add salt and pepper to taste, and serve with a generous piece of melting margarine. Also very good with margarine and chopped herbs such as dill or parsley. But here is a wonderful American dish made of Limas and corn. The contrast of tastes and textures is a very happy combination.

Succotash

1 can of corn, 1 can of Lima Beans, ¼ cup milk, salt and pepper, butter or margarine.

Heat the corn and beans together. Drain off excess liquid (save it for soup). Add the milk and allow to bubble up. Season and serve with butter. Very good also with ketchup (and butter).

Lima Bean Bake

Into a baking dish put alternate layers of Lima Beans and sausage slices or small sausages. Mix equal quantities of ketchup and water, and pour over the beans and sausage just to cover. Bake until the top looks crusty (about 45 minutes). Chopped green peppers and red gambas, and a diced onion may be added to the beans if you wish.

Priman has also just come out with baked beans in gravy. At last the beans are soft, and the dish tasty and similar to the dish made after long hours of chore at home. However, I am still waiting for the production of the REAL thing — Boston Baked Beans — rich, soft, mealy, a piquant-sweet elusive flavour, aromatic, fat but not greasy. It's so simple to do IF you have a baker's oven where dishes like *cholent* bubble overnight, but hard to prepare at home. However, I almost got the flavour by adding brown sugar, ketchup, a clove and a bay leaf into the thick iron pot with these Priman beans, and let it stew slowly overnight on the wick stove.

And now a welcome for the arrival of egg noodles, made by Osem. They come beautifully packaged. They cook up wonderfully. It was worth waiting the 16 years during which period this so-called luxury was prohibited.

These noodles are so good that at home we prefer them in their unembellished form, with loads of fresh butter or margarine. Never, but never, will I forget the egg noodles, called Fettuccini, that I ate in Rome, plain boiled, drained, and steeped in butter. It was served to me with a golden fork and spoon — utensils fit for the dish.

However, there are so many other exquisite noodle dishes that one would like the noodles not only in soup, or as an *hors d'oeuvres* with a spicy sauce, or along with meat or fish in the main course, but also in some special dessert. Well, with apples more normaly priced now, how about this dish (incidentally, I saw a tart rosy cooking apple in the market for only 600 pruta a kilo, and it was very good in this dish):

Noodles and Apples

2 cups boiled egg noodles, 4 apples or more, 2 tbsps. sugar or more (depending if apples are sour or not), 4 tbsps. margarine, 1 tsp. cinnamon, dash of salt.

Cook noodles. Peel and cut apples into eighths. Melt the margarine in a wonder pot (or a frying pan will also do) and put in half the noodles, then the apples. Sprinkle with sugar, salt and cinnaman and cover with remaining noodles. Bake, well covered, until apples are soft and noodles browned.

Macaroni and Cheese

Boil noodles. Prepare a white sauce of 2 tbsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. flour, 1 cup hot milk, dash of salt and pepper and a grating of onion, by boiling together until thick and smooth. Have ready 1 cup (or less) of grated yellow cheese. Butter a wonder pot or baking dish, put in a layer of macaroni, one of sauce and one of cheese, then repeat the process until everything is used up, with the cheese on top. Dust the top with a few cracker or bread crumbs, dot with bits of margarine and bake for about 15 minutes with high heat. This dish is very hearty and with a salad and fresh fruit makes a whole meal. Especially fine in wintry weather.

Food News Is Good News

...and VITA's new chicken cream soup is good news indeed. VITA was the first local firm to put this tempting soup on the market. And this is how it's done:

The chicken is cooked in giant pressure cookers, then carefully cut up by machine and dehydrated. Bits of choice vegetables and seasonings are then added, and all the ingredients are put into another mixer and dehydrated again. The finished product makes a rich and nourishing chicken cream soup. During the entire process girls in starched white uniforms and wearing rubber gloves are in attendance.

This chicken cream soup is a favourite all over Europe and the U.S.A. Vita's new soup is made from a French recipe and is sure to prove a winner with the Israel housewife.

It's a wonderful, wholesome buy: each packet of chicken cream soup weighs 28 grams (compared with 14 grams of weight in other chicken soups) and gives you two delicious plates of soup. At 280 Pruta a packet — it's a real bargain. *(Advt.)*

Fashion and Home Industries

By Diana Lerner

ARTISTIC WIZO Home Industries handicrafts opened the WIZO Fashion Show at the ZOA House last week. The beautiful handwoven garments and shawls, trimmed with Yemenite embroidery in gold and silver thread and the hand-tooled ornaments by which Israel art has come to be known throughout the world were modelled free of charge by Leah Fletcher's Charm students, followed by the *haute couture* of Melon and Tishler furs, Elanit's ultra-modern knitwear and Eyal's smart leather wear and accessories.

Many of the models, combining old-world charm with the new look, had barrel shapes and Empire lines. One, a two-piece black wool suit, had a splendidly embroidered hood that was cut from one piece with the loose barrel jacket, and a gay tone was struck by a pair of red lounging pyjamas embroidered with metal thread at the Chinese collar and around the slits at the ankles. There were stoles in all colours, edged with the familiar trimming in rich design, and WIZO necklaces came low and full as did the dangling oriental earrings.

Simple, smartly - tailored sportswear was shown in Elanit's 1959 knitwear, done in subtle colour combinations and clever designs, but leather is definitely the queen of fashion this year in Israel as elsewhere.

Among Eyal's distinguished leather and suede windbreaker jackets and sueded nylon gloves and accessories, a fleece-lined washable black Nappa leather coat is likely to become a sports favourite. A rear slit and revers collar gave it a neat, trim look. Another Eyal selection was a tomato red seven-eighths coat in vuleta suede where interest lay in flap pockets perched high on the hodice, inches below the hand-stitched collar. The low-cut sleeves had a double row of stitching reaching across the back where a gathered flap released several rows of softly-curved vertical columns (illustrated).

Eyal's hit tomato red suede coat. Above the firms suede and knit blouse. On right Wizo's hostess pajamas in red.

Most of the jackets were the blazer type and were perfect for mild in-between weather abroad or winter in Tel Aviv. A broadtail jacket over a blue knitted dress with white kid gloves to match were perfect for this December showing.

Another spring casual was a marvellous suede jacket in champagne. A panel in the shape of a square U was outlined on the body in a slightly darker shade and reached around the rear, making an uninterrupted curve from front to back. A stem slim skirt was met several inches below the waist by the tapering modified barrel hem.

Still another clever contrivance was a beige wool sweater blouse with a brown suede weskit in a motif introduced on the collar, also a combination of wool and suede. Permanent pleating dropped under the arms on either side and woollen sleeves came tight at the wrist.

Melon and Tishler's classic was a coffee-coloured Persian lamb coat with a mink-trimmed collar.

Carmella provided make-up for the show and Salon Etty arranged the hairdos.

The Blue Wonder

It's wonderful — it works wonders, it's a must for your washing machine:

The name is ZIV. Until now housewives have used one of the many available washing powders that have won their confidence. But they have had to acknowledge that most washing powders foam far too much during the laundering, overflow the machine and damage its delicate mechanism. Ziv produces a limited foam, for its makers, Neca, have produced a product whose chemical formula generates just the right amount of foam needed to make your washing dazzling white. One half glass of Ziv is quite enough for a machine holding 3 kg. of laundry. The laundry is placed in the solution dry. No need to rub even the dirt spots, collars and cuffs just wash themselves. After washing the whites, use the same solution for fast-coloured clothing — and a third time for the khakis. The solution will not lose any of its effectiveness.

ZIV

A NECA QUALITY PRODUCT
Distributed by Nurit Co. Ltd.
(Advt.)

Hit Israel-France Show

PARIS. — LEADING fashion writers here gave the world premiere of the "Israel-France Fashion Show" held Tuesday night a warm reception. The show, a unique expression of collaboration between top fashion designers and textile industries in both countries, was held under the auspices of the Israel Bond Organization. It will go from here on a coast-to-coast tour of the United States and Canada.

Leading French designers used Israeli fabrics for the show; Israeli designers used both Israel and French materials. Representing Israel fashions at the show were garments by Finni Leitersdorf and Bat-Ami Sirkin of Maskit, Lola Beer and Lilli Schleiffer of Tel Aviv and Aled Knitwear.

The show was attended by outstanding social, business and diplomatic personalities. In the United States, its first stop is Los Angeles. Mrs. Gerald Kessler and Mrs. Mort Weiner of that city, who will be co-chairmen of the show there, flew to Paris especially to be present at the premiere.

Cinema Preview

FILLING the role of a vaudeville act, a 15 minute pre-performance fashion show was given each night last week at the Tel Aviv cinema by Salon Galia, the Tricotage Manufacturing Company and Rosenblum Furs. Featuring apparel for every hour of the day, the mannequins gave a quick run-through of 16 numbers in between the newsreel and the film.

Tricotage, established in 1925 and involved in considerable export, uses only local wool, fashion writers were told before the showing. Their strictly-for-sports items were gay and lively and featured stripes in bright contrasts. Two-piece suits, skirt and sweater sets and jersey dresses were pert and pretty. Zimroni shirt waists in pastel colours with Galia jersey skirts were combined effectively.

D.L.

Informal Club Shows Success

IN a friendly and pleasant atmosphere, a fashion show was held at the WIZO Club in Jerusalem on Monday, sponsored by the Activities Committee of WIZO with the cooperation of its Tourist Committee. Miriam Hadar, Israel Beauty Queen, who was the guest of honour, reported on her trip to the U.S. on behalf of the U.J.A.

The firms participating were Rovell, who showed a large selection of raincoats in different colours and models. Belt changes were used to alter the line of the coats. A three-quarter white coat of plastic material was enthusiastically received.

The Lange Salon presented a lovely collection of underwear in pastel shades; nightgowns, pyjamas and housecoats made up an original display. Lange's exquisitely embroidered blouses were also shown.

Shalem's sportwear came in a wide variety of slacks that tapered gracefully to the ankles, with matching and contrasting sweaters in both fine and coarse weaves. Accessories were by the Jerusalem WIZO shop.

All models, who volunteered their services, had their hair done by Mr. Joe, of Salon Max, who recently arrived from Paris, while their make-up was by Mme. Fanny of the same Salon.

Tasty home-made pastries were donated by WIZO Club members.

M.P.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Drink Up Your Suntan While You Can

AT this time of the year, even in these Mediterranean climes, the tan of summer is beginning to fade. In northern countries with little sun, such fading means the loss of a social asset, for there, a sun tan is witness to a holiday abroad. The desire to acquire a "healthy tan," odd to those of us who avoid the sun, has proved a gold mine to the manufacturers of cosmetics who produce myriads of preparations both to protect the skin against burning and to stain it a suitable brown.

Apart from those who wish to be brown all over, there are a number of unfortunate patients whose skin shows a loss of pigment in certain places, resulting in white patches of varying size. These same suntan oils, with perhaps a little grease paint from time to time, were all that the skin specialists could offer in the way of disguise for this complaint. Until recently that is, when a millenial remedy was rediscovered.

In Egypt, for a long time now, white patches on the skin have been treated by application of extracts of a certain plant called Ammi. The plant juices did not themselves stain the skin but, after application, the skin patch got gradually darker until it regained its natural colour. What happened was that drugs present in the plant rendered the skin sensitive to ultraviolet light once more and the sun did the rest.

Since their discovery and purification, ten years ago, these drugs have been tried out in many dermatological clinics all over the world and it seems that they can be taken by mouth too and cause the whole of the skin to brown gently with just the minimum of ultra violet. Needless to say, our enterprising contemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic have got wind of this new/old discovery and there has already been an announcement that the new bottled tan will soon be on the market for everyone to enjoy.

As the reader has probably guessed, there is a snag. Some people get severe inflammation when the drug is applied to the skin and treatment has to be stopped. Others get a feeling of depression and sickness or diarrhoea and headache when they drink the plant extract. And even in those people who do not suffer ill effects there is no knowing whether prolonged use of such drugs might not cause sensitivity to the sun. After all, sailors and farmers with too much suntan have been known to develop cancer of the skin.

For the time being, therefore, we shall have to stick to creams and oils and dyes and our pale-faced cousins will have to go through the exquisite agony of being burned lightly on both sides before developing their tan. Always provided they can find some sun.

DR. ELIAHU YAROM

BRIDGE — *By JERUSALEMITE*

Solution of Hanukka Problem

Our problem was:

"Place the missing king and deuce of diamonds so that, with West on lead, South can make three no-trumps."

It is clear that the defence can immediately establish four spade winners, and any straight attempt by declarer to set up a couple of tricks in the red suits is doomed. South's only hope, therefore, is to throw West into the lead with a spade and thus force him to make a damaging return, after having first taken his spade winners; even so, such a return lead will yield only one trick, and the second winner will have to come by way of a squeeze. Squeezing possibilities will be increased if West holds the king of diamonds; in fact, placing the diamond king with East will just let the defence avoid a squeeze.

South must be careful lest he squeeze his own hand. He must find two discards to match West's spades, and since all his red cards are committed as potential third round winners, clubs are his only possible discards so long as West has not committed himself. The master plan calls, consequently, for the play of the string of spades before the clubs.

The solution is:

East wins the first trick with the spade nine and returns the queen; South wins, takes the ace of clubs and puts West in with a third spade. West takes two more spades, dummy discarding a heart and a diamond and South shedding two high clubs. The position is now:

West may now exit with a low heart (or diamond), or the king of diamonds.

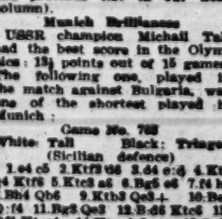
West returns a heart (diamond). Declarer wins as low as possible, makes the ace of diamonds (hearts), and enters dummy with a club to make two more clubs, on which he dumps diamonds (hearts) from the closed hand. The last club will squeeze West.

West returns the king of diamonds. South wins with the ace and proceeds to collect dummy's clubs, shedding hearts from his own hand. This will reduce dummy to the guarded jack of hearts and the master queen of diamonds, while South still holds the bare ace of hearts and the guarded diamond ten. The last club will again squeeze West in the two red suits.

There are some variations. For instance, instead of returning a spade to the second trick, East may switch to diamonds; South may then lose a trick to West's diamond king, win the spade return and rattle off his clubs, compelling West to discard a spade; a simple throw-in in spades will then do the rest. South cannot, however, afford the luxury of winning the first spade, else East will later be allowed to make his queen and spike him with a diamond return, forcing the ace and destroying the squeeze.

Chess

Problem No. 1201
J. Retter, Haon
3rd Prize, B.C.F. Ty. 57/58



Kh2; Qb6; Bc3, Rh3; Ba5; Ktd6, Pc4, e4 (9)
Kd4; Bf1; Pa5, b4, c5, e5, f4, f5, g2, h7 (10)
White mates in two

Retter's third prize is an outstanding achievement he should be rightly proud of. There were 122 entries, and first prize went to P. S. Petchenkin, USSR. Retter's prize-winning entry was originally published in "Correspondence Chess" and illustrates attractive correction play by the B.K.t.

Solutions. Problem No. 1195 (Dittrich): 1.Kt:d3! Problem No. 1196 (Dehler): 1.Ba2 Kt:d5 2. R:Kt; 1.-Kt:c4 2.Rg5; 1.-Kt:f5 or e4+ 2.Kc6+.

Solutions. Problem No. 1197 (Drese): 1.Kh7! Problem No. 1198 (Fothergill): 1.Kte5! e8 2.Qc1+; 1.-B:Kt 2.P:B+ 1.-Bb4 2.Q:B+; 1.-K:Kt 2.Qc8+.

Solving Contest
Problems 1175-1190)

Maximum: 4-2-2-4-2-4-2-2-2-4-2-4-2-4-4/48. Jakob 43; Savir-Silbermann 40; Pincevski 40; Traub 36; Ruppin 34; Spitzer 28; Boryshanski 18; Grunefeld 14.

Notes & Remarks. No. 1176: 1.Kb5? Qb1! No. 1178: Cook 1. Bb6+ 2.Ba7! 3.Bb8x. No. 1183: 1.Qh8? Ktg3! No.1184:1.R:b5+? Kte-c5! No. 1185:1.Qe7? Q:d4! No. 1187: 1.R:e4 Kte6! (Ladder and previous list in our next column).

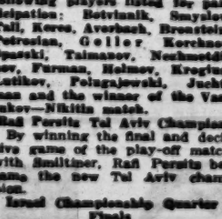
Munich Brilliancies

USSR champion Michail Tall had the best score in the Olympiad: 13½ points out of 15 games. The following one, played in the match against Bulgaria, was one of the shortest played in Munich:

Game No. 762
White: Tall — Black: Tringov
(Sicilian defence)
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d4 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 h6 8.Bh4 Qb6 9.Kth3 Qe3+ 10.Be2 Q:f4 11.Bg3 Qe3 12.B:d6 Ktc6 13.Rf1 Kt:e4 14.Kt:e4 Q:e4 15.B:f8 R:f8 16.Kf3 Bd7? 17.Q:d7+! Black resigns. 17.-K:d7 is followed by 18.Kte5+.

In the Norway-Greece match, Rojan required only 23 moves to crash his opponent:

Problem No. 1202
J. Goldschmidt, Rishon Le Zion
1st Comm. BCPC Ring Ty. 1957



Kb3; Qe8; Rf6; Bd7, Be5; Ktf3; Pb4, e3; (8)
Kd5; Rb3, Rb6; Bc1; Ktf5 Ktg7; Pb5, c7, c2, d2, d4, d6. (12)
White mates in three

Game No. 764
(English opening)
White: Rojan — Black: Angos
1.c4 Ktf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.Ktc3 d6 5.Ktf3 Ktfd7 6.0-0 0-0 7.Bg5 c5 8.0-0 Ktc6 9.d:c Kt:c5 10.Qd2 Be6 11.Bb6 B:b6 12.Q:b6 f6 13.b3 Bf7 14.Rfd1 Kte6 15.Bh3 Qa5 16.Ktd4 Ktc7 17.Kte3 Kte6 18.Ktd4 Kte8 19.Kte6 B:e6 20.B:e6+ Ktf7 21.Rd5 Qc3 22.Rh5!! Black resigns. The final position deserves a diagram, but space, alas, forbids this luxury. To prevent the mate threat Black has to play 22.-g:h after which 23.Ktf5! decides the game.

Candidates' Tournament

The FIDE President, Folke Rogard, has accepted the Yugoslavian proposal to hold the Candidates World Championship Tournament in Sled and Belgrade next autumn. The eight contestants (the winner will play Botvinnik) are: Smyslov, Keres, Petrosian, Tall (USSR), Fischer (USA), Benko (USA), Gligorich (Yug.) and Olafsson (Iceland).

THE 26th USSR CHAMPIONSHIP, to be held in Tbilisi beginning next year, promises to be a truly grand event with the following players listed for participation: Botvinnik, Smyslov, Tali, Keres, Averbach, Bronstein, Petrosian, Geller, Korchnoi, Spasski, Taimanov, Neshmetdinov, Furman, Holmov, Kroguis, Lutikov, Polugajewski, Juchtman and the winner of the Vasjukov—Nikitin match.

Rafi Persitz Tel Aviv Champion

By winning the final and decisive game of the play-off match with Smiltiner, Rafi Persitz became the new Tel Aviv champion.

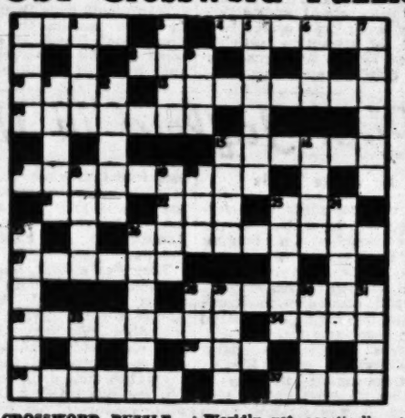
Israel Championship Quarter Finals

Over 60 players have already enlisted for the quarter finals of the 20th Israel championship. Players interested in participating should apply to the Israel Chess Federation, POB 4047, Tel Aviv before the 27th. The tournaments will begin in January.

* * *

The 91 games of the international tournament held in Israel have been published by Mr. R. Persitz, with notes diagrams and pictures. The two bulletins are to be obtained from the Lasker c.c. or directly from the author (Rehov Huberman 14, Tel Aviv). The price is IL2.

POST Crossword Puzzle



POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. A certain amount. 4. Prairie. 8. English Margaret. 10. Headless French ladies. 13. What that rebel did? 14. How low can you get? 15. He may become raw and red. 17. No white flier. 21. Take to court. 22. One skilled man. 23. Vegetable juice. 26. Good friend. 27. More than a ton of meat. 28. Woridly yet practically eternal. 32. Chinese food, half meat. 34. Somewhat beery story? 35. Meal in a cup? 36. Bombards with peas? 37. Speed through the water.

DOWN. — 1. One pretends to do so. 2. Make mine manner. 3. Republic. 5. Not good enough. 6. Theatrical hole. 7. They have their juniors. 9. Stone. 11. Boxing machines? 12. Because, quite honestly, you can rely on it? 15. Naval lady-bird? 16. Many a sheep gets a drink. 18. Sally? 19. In which the farmer sifts bran? 20. It often vanishes in the drink. 23. Make yourself heard. 24. Father meets a friend connected with the Vatican. 25. Blows that lack punch? 26. It's certainly antiquated. 28. Tennis collection? 29. Looks over. 30. Green cloth. 31. What's left on the billiard table? 33. A single person.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Pa-pa. 4. Sweets. 8. R.A.F. 10. Used. 13. (Lake) Superior. 14. Striker. 15. Strips. 17. Offenbach (often). 21. Fir (fur). 22. Ada. 23. Sea(side). 26. Stonewall. 27. Treats. 28. Kingcup. 32. Clematis. 34. Some. 35. Dig. 36. Surest. 37. Dent.

DOWN. — 1. Plus. 2. Peer. 3. Cass. 5. Wr-eat-h. 6. Eli 7. Stress. 9. (Fur-lous). 11. Staff. 12. Diver. 15. S-can. 16. Idea. 18. Fire. 19. Bats. 20. Ado. 23. Swigs. 24. Al-bum. 25. Stocks. 26. S-teak-S. 28. (The)Kid. 29. I-sis. 30. Cods. 31. Pest. 33. Ear.

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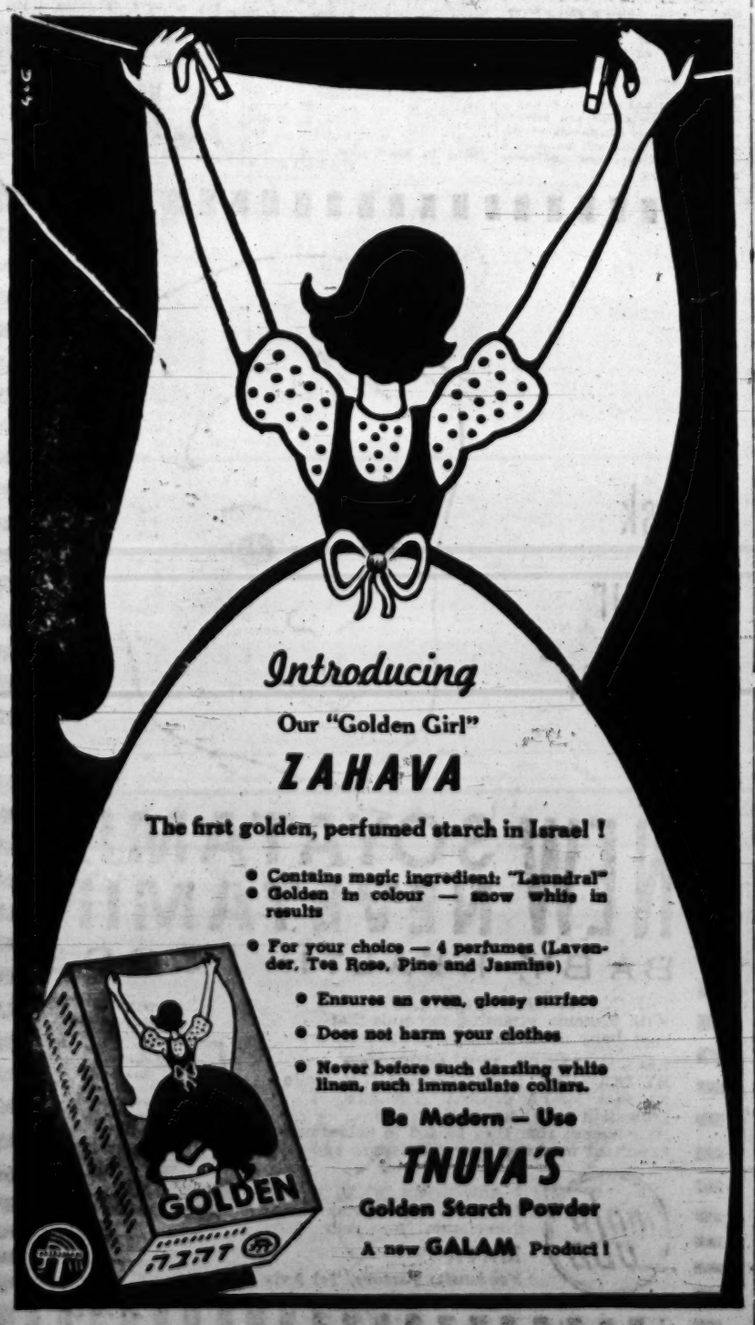

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